YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1878.

WHOLE No. 763

WERE AWARDED TO

# C. R. MABLEY,

And are as follows:

For Best Made and Trimmed Suit. For Best Made and Trimmed Overcoat. For Best Made and Trimmed Dress Coat. For Best Made and Trimmed Frock Coat.

The goods displayed were acknowledged by all who examined them to be the finest and most elegantly made and trim- freshly coined, or those characterized in the med Clothing ever shown in Michigan.

He was also awarded the First Premium on FINE DRESS SHIRTS, in the manufacture of which he has no equal. Our stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods is elegant and assorted, and our prices are fully twenty cents on the dollar lower than you can buy at any other concern in the Sate.

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

IN THE SELLAND



00:

AND

Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRAN-ITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS.

ATT A ATC

On HIGH PRICES in full blast

King Combination Captured.

Peddlars Demoralized and in Full

Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with

CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MAR-

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN,

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN,

Warranted for 5 years.

DEON.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELO-

Everything in the Musical line at

equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to Rent. Rent ap-

plied if purchased.

REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments

Chas. E. Samson,

at home, and of responsible parties.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars

ranted for 3 years.

SHAL & SMITH piano. War-

7stops. Warranted for 10 years.

7 stops. Warranted for 10 years. \$125 for a good BOARDMAN &

GRAY piano, second - hand.

COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemetries and Lawns. All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble. H. BATCHELDER, G. W. LOUGHRIDGE, J. H. WILCOX.

FOR OUR

# BIRD-CAGES, Etc., Etc.,

BECAUSE WE CAN BUY

The Best Goods for the Least Money

NO. 12 CONGRESS ST.

FRUIT JARS A SPECIALTY.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malari-ous, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence so that favor and saying shalles or chills. ence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derange-of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the

protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

noot, shoe. REPAIR SHOA

East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LA-DIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious LEWIS MILLER.

ON'T buy a Sewing Machine un-til you have seen the

For sale by ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle, Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call 744-tf and see it.

I present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS,

LIVERY ADVANTAGES.

To patronize the

-CITY HOTEL-Near the Depot, on Cross St.

The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a

SPECIMEN HOUSE, On Huron Street, Near the Post Office. GEO. CARR.



### R.M. WANZER & CO.,

92 BROADWAY, BUFFALO. se Machines, of which over half a million have been sold in Europe, are now being introduced into the United States. The WANZER Series comprise 5 sizes, suitable for Family, Tailoring, and Leather work, and are sold at prices within reach of all.

There are now being introduced into the United States. The WANZER Series comprise 5 sizes, suitable for Family, Tailoring, and Leather work, and are sold at prices within reach of all.

There are now being introduced into the United States. The WANZER Series comprise 5 sizes, suitable for Family, Tailoring, and Leather work, and are sold at prices within reach of all.

Agent for Ypsilant!. Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich FRED A. HUNT, Attorney at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

W H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law.

A LBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys

DABBITT & GRIFFEN, Attorneys
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Dr. Hall's Health Institute,

dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT and LIGHT GYMNASTICS. A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Remoyes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. Office Hours—7 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 in the evening.

IS NOW AT WORK.

# THE COMMERCIAL.

Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

CHARLES MOORE. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .- \$2.00 per year, free

PERIPATETICO.

OF CERTAIN MUCH ABUSED WORDS AND PHRASES.

It is certainly a cause for lamentation that Americans, who are perhaps more undoubtedly a nation of talkers than any other except the French, should fall into such dire and grievous blunders.

Evil is present with us when we would do good, for in our acquired and now almost nconscious depravity, we substitute words spelling-book as "words of two or more syllables" for good, direct, brief old Saxon.

In its younger days the Peripatetic went to school to a delightful "well of English 'Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better," which fable taught that a short word with a grip to it, was better than a euphonious one which was less direct.

The Peripatetic does not speak as one having attained, since it is often aware of the beam in its own eye: it desires merely to extract a few motes in its present discourse as regards some absurd phrases. Not long since, a series of parties was "inaugurated" in this town which, as said series had not to do with a man and an office, might much better and more plainly have been begun. Concerts and lectures also insist upon "commencing" at such an hour, when the only meaning needful to be conveyed is that they are to begin at the given time. We purloin legal terms further commonized by commercial travellers, and call persons "parties." A more decided vulgarism is the use of "couple" when used to denote two persons.

We cannot feel that we treat any gentleman respectfully unless in a newspaper paragraph or on the back of a letter we annex an"Esq."or prefix an"Hon." to a name which sounds as well with a plain "Mr." We cannot feel satisfied with locating any person or thing among us, but must increase the agony, and make the subject utterly indefinite by putting it in that fabled spot "in our midst." Most woeful of all, a woman cannot be simply Mr. Anybody's wife, but more would be elegantly, his "lady." And so the list might be lengthened, but the Peripatetic's voice fails here, with the fervent hope that our conversation may be more as becometh wisdom by the absence of these stumbling stones to ele-

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.\*

Appleton's Journal preceeds the rank and terbury Pilgrimage," which gives the history of a pedestrian trip from Tunbridge Wells to Dover, and is an amusing mixture of personal impressions and experiences of is made to minister to the delight of an apsol discourses appetisingly "Concerning magazine. Clams," the structure, history, use and final end of that most acceptable bivalve, in the space of five pages. Two sketches in the space of five pages. Two sketches from abroad are separated by a short and Shirt" with its German-like illustrations. seasonable poem, "The Cardinal Flow- another little illustrated poem "How to er"; the first-mentioned sketch is a very braw a Rocking Horse," and the opening, "Father is Coming," with its frontispiece, full and pleasant pictures of the island and one or two others, will give church of San Giorgio Maggiore, which rhyme enough for all. Then there are valies in front of the city of Venice, and which has for years been a shrine to the will not be the least appreciated ones, and pilgrims of art because of its carvings and the number closes with a little poem set to music, "A Song for Baby." Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.
Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other rempresent taking cold. These and other rempresent taking cold. These and other rempresents are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, is a religious spectagle which the surface of the writer's disgust at finding the monastery garden, where Tasso and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other rempresents are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, and the article closes with pathetic picture of the writer's disgust at finding the monastery garden, where Tasso contributors, although they included such men as John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Edinto a plantation for snail raising. The prevent taking cold. These and other rempresents are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, and the article closes with pathetic picture of the writer's disgust at finding the monastery garden, where Tasso contributors, although they included such men as John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Edinto a plantation for snail raising. The prevent taking cold. These and other rempresents are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, and the article closes with pathetic picture of the writer's disgust at finding the monastery garden, where Tasso contributors, although they included such men as John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Edinton and the prevent taking cold. These and other rempresents are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, and the article closes with a pathetic picture of the writer's disgust at the pathetic picture of the writer's disgus is, it seems, a religious spectacle, which the writer who describes it regards as "super- ble the index is may be seen from the fact ior to the Passion Play in weirdness, color, and dramatic power," and whose most deincluded in its covers writings from the lightful feature to the participants is that their sins are supposed to be forgiven in tained a place in American letters. The

2.59. Cambridge, Mass.

General Rules for Punctuation and for the Use of apital Letters. By A. S. Hill. Eighth Thousand. 5 cents. Cambridge, Mass., Chas. W. Sever. to any now in use.

habits of conversation, and which shows the great diversity of mannerisms in various sections. Christian Reid's "A Hidden Treasure" has its concluding chapters, in which the heroine proves once again faithless, and deserts her second lover upon acquiring a fortune which places her in a longcoveted position, leaving him to marry his early love. The story is nowhere especially artistic or exciting, but will probably serve the purpose of passing away an idle moment. "A strain of Music" is a decidedly jerky little tale, which one would be apt to lay at the door of a tyro whom much exclamation point had made mad, and whose excess of adjective and uneasy little attempts at a bright, chatty style, are not conducive to comfort in reading. From this one turns with already assured pleasure to "Bro," a story over the name of Constance Fenimore Woolson, who has always a well and originally set stage, and dedecided characters. In the present instance also we are not disappointed, but find another phase of the old story of sacrificing love well told. Mr. Sidney Lanier has a undefiled" old school teacher, who used to poem "The Revenge of Hamish," which impress upon the Peripatetican mind that one begins in rather a bored way, but reaches the tragic end with a catch in the breath. From this magazine we turn to the next

comer, the Atlantic for November, and the paper knife knowingly slides in of itself at the place which bears the title of Mr. Howells' new story, "The Lady of the Aroostook." The opening chapters are thoroughly enjoyable, and one finds Mr. Howells at his best in them-feeling that one has to do with real people, and not with puppets moved by a clever hand—an impression which has sometimes made itself felt in Mr. Howells' more recent stories. The "The Home Life of the Brook Farm Association" is continued, and work and recreation of its members described, while another story of the Alleghany wilderness, "The Star in the Valley, rivals the one lately given in this magazine There is a fascination in stories of this description—stories which have their scene laid in wild and unfrequented regions, and Mr. Craddock is doing for the eastern mountains what Miss Woolson has done for the lakes of the northwest in her "Castle Nowhere" and other stories. From their likeness and their difference the two sets of naratives, so to speak, make pleasant companion pictures. The so-called "solid article" of the number, however, is to be found in its opening article, "The Nationals, Their Origin and Their Aims." The title is a resume of its contents, and as we shall mention them elsewhere, it can only be said in passing, that we have nowhere had so complete a setting forth of the remarkable faiths of this political party, the most amusing feature of which is the touching trust which its followers display that all things in heaven and earth can be made to work together for its good, from the spir-itual counsel of deceased statesmen to the freedom of all land. Mr. Brooks Adams discusses ably, and with many figures, the "Oppressive Taxation of the Poor," and under the title of "Presidential Elections" we are given the reasons for the electoral system, and its wisdom in the light of recent events and future possibilities—which last, however, have still to be provided for, in view of the complications which, it seems Appleton's Journal preceeds the rank and file of the November magazines, and gives its readers an unusually interesting number. As last month, Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin holds the first place with his second paper on "The Multitudinous Seas," which is of even more interest than the first, and contains eight very graphic illustration. The second paper of the Flower,"—delightful in construction, and exhaustive in research giving tains eight very graphic illustrations. Perhaps the most noticeable of the descriptive lily." Mr. Richard Grant White's "Ameri-

articles is Julian Hawthorne's "New Cancanisms," seems, like Tennyson's brook, to terbury Pilgrimage," which gives the hisof our miserable offenses in the use of our mother-tongue, and presumably contrite. "Some recent Books of Travel" are reviewed, and the Contributors' Club is esthe country and various people met. Small things give Mr. Hawthorne an opportunity for quaint touches of humor, and everything and Mrs. Spofford's, "An Old Song," with the swaying rythym that always attracts. Mr. W. W. Story's "Roba di Roma" is enparently holiday mood, though it is very riched by a decidedly amusing balcony probable that the readers may not find such scene between a modern Romeo and Juliet, a depth of amusement in the impromptu where. Mr. Edgar Fawcett's, "A White poetry and jokes as did the determinder where. Mr. Edgar Fawcett's, "A White Camelia," and "Indirection," by Richard ately happy perpetrators. Earnest Inger- Reolf, meet our eyes last as we close the

direct proportion to the amount and height of jumping done. "The Dialects of our of Jumping done. "The Dialects of our of Jumping done."

of jumping done. "The Dialects of our Country" is a paper upon various provincialisms and tricks of speech in which many readers will see some reflection of their own graphs he gives every rule necessary for punc \*Index to the North American Review, Volumes
I-CXXV, 1815-1877. By William Cashing A. P.

2.59. Cambridge, Mass.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK. MICHIGAN.

Those replevined New York Iron Mine books have been returned to Commissioner Maynard's office by McClosky's clerk Peck.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars for the the State of Michigan met at Lansing in the old Capitol Tuesday afternoon. About 100 delegates are present, and the session is interesting.

and the session is interesting.

General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, and Manager Hodley, of the Air Liae, and other Grand Trunk officials were ne, Rochester the 16th to look at, and go over, in Air Line route. Mr. Hickson is found to beth most genial, as well as prompt business man, and says this division will now be built. In fact, grading and other work appertaining to its construction have already commenced. Connections will be formed with the Detroit and Bay City Road; iron will arrive forthwith, and everything indicates an immediate opening of this division not only to Rochester, but to Pontiac. to Pontiac.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed a Teachers' Institute to be held at Corunna, commencing at 2 P. M., Monday, October 21, 1878, and closing Friday evening

According to all accounts deer slaughtering is now going on extensively in Northern Michigan. It is done in sheer wantonness, as the warm weather precludes the possibility of shipping the vension to market, and many hunters from other States are engaged in the "sport."

The attending physician at the State Prison reports that fully 90 per cent. of sickness among the convicts consists of throat diseases, and expresses the opinion that by allowing their beards to grow much of this can be prevented. So the beards are to be allowed to grow the coming winter.

The Michigan Baptist State Convention com-merced its forty-third annual session at Te-cumseh on Thursday last, and a large number of delegates were present from all parts of the

Arter the election of officers at the Wednesday afternoon session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Lansing, Representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge to be held in Detroit in 1879 were elected as follows: E. C. Newell, Saginaw; C. S. Pitkin, Ypsilanti; John Russell, Marquette; John Evans, Bellevue. Alternates—C. P. Russell, Detroit; Mrs. H. C. Pope, Allegan; D. P. Sagendorph, Charlotte; Wm. Reilly, Mason.

The First National Bank of Lonia, has been After the election of officers at the Wednes-

The First National Bank of Ionia has been sued by a man who claims that it has been charging him usurious interest for a period of six years, and he comes upon the bank claiming upwards of \$5,000 damages. As this will be a test case under the usury laws, it is one of much importance to money lenders and bor-

There are at the present time 10 insane convicts in the State Prison asylum. They are Mm. Hanley, from Detroit; Charles Britton, Hillsdale; Richard Hart, Berrien county; John Marsh, colored, Detroit, Hopkins Murray, Ingham county; Charles Fiero, Ionia county; Charles Tripp, Lapeer county; Fred Bura, Wayne county; Charles Johnson, Berrien county, and a colored man who goes by the name of King Solomon. He has always claim name of King Solomon. He has always claimed this as his cognomen, his right name being unknown. His crime was attempted homicide, the time, and has been insane ever since. Bura's term expired in 1876, and Murray and Johnson's have also expired, but they are retained and cared for from humane considera-

The agent who throws the mail-pouches from the express train, threw out a sack at Galesburg, containing 4,000 new postal cards, which fell under the wheels of the cars and were cut fell under the wheels of the cars and were cut to pieces. The current of air caused by the rushing train caught up the loosened cards and fragments and carried them along in the air scattering them in its wake for three-quarters of a mile or more. Of the 4,000 thus scattered, 3,557 were found and only 473 of these were fit for use. A man's straw hat was caught from his head by this rushing current of air some time since, as the express passed this station, and carried over two miles before it came to the ground.

the ground.

A well-dressed man came into an Ypsilanti jewelry store the other day, and, resting his arm on a show case, broke it.accidentally, it was supposed. The proprietor of the store demanded three dollars to replace the broken glass, but the stranger replied that he had no money. The proprietor then proceeded to search his pockets and there found a \$100 bill, from which he took \$3 and returned the man \$97. On presenting the \$100 bill at the bank he was informed that it was a counterfeit. He bore his loss of \$97 philosophically.—Ann Arbor Begister

Register

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars in session at Lansing, has elected the following officers: G. W. C. T., T. H., Bottomley, Capac; G. W., Counselor, Brent Harding, Bay City; G. W. S., John Evans, Bellevue; G. W. T., E. C. Manchester, Battle Creek. The report of the chief templar concludes as follows: "I recommend that no political action be taken by this grand body. We are now aware that in advocating temperance politically we become entangled with other issues, and experience has proven the result to be detrimental to the interest of the temperance cause. No lodge is bound to endorse the political opinions of this grand body unless it chose to do so; no laws of this body are binding on any member, which are conflicting with his duties as a citizen; these duties are to be decided by conscience." And then a special committee directly opposed this sentiment and favors political action. There are 109 working lodges of good templars in this State, with about 15,000 members.

The following is the official statement of the standard silver dollars and silver certificates issued and on hand. It is from returns up to the close of business on the 16th:

Silver certificates issued. \$2,178,070 on hand. 1,732,920 on hand. 2,7513,766 on hand. 7,513,766 on hand. 7,513,766

The Wyandotte silver smelting works received three carloads of ore from Colorado last week.

Secretary Sherman says 400,000 ounces of silver will be the amount purchased weekly by the Treasury Department.

A large number of peach trees owned by Henry Keedle, a short distance west of Ann Arbor, were girdled or chopped down by some

evil disposed persons. H. H. Stafford has been appointed register of the United States Land Office at Marquette

A decree has just been entered in the Kalamazoo Circuit annulling a marriage on the ground that the complainant was under the age of 14 years when making the contract, and did not legalize the marriage contract on arriving at the age to give consent.

The fever will abate.

The fever at the South does not abate so rapifors was expected it would on the arrival of frosts.

The liberated Fenians, Condon and Melody, met with an enthusiastic reception upon their arrival at New York.

Calumet and Hecla copper product for Sep-

the coming winter.

The Michigan Central railroad is discharging There are only two ladies in the university

The patent holders of the "Lee farm gate" have brought a number of new suits to estab-lish their claim and collect damages.

Red Ribbon meetings at the University have esulted in a large number of students taking pledge and putting on the badge. A party from Montreal, Canada, has about ounty, getting out square pine timber for the

English market. The inquest into the Conquest tragedy, near Clio, Genesee county, came to no definite con-clusion as to the facts. The latest surmise is that Conquest murdered his wife and child and then committed suicide, as it is known that he and his wife did not live on good terms. Post Office changes:—Established—Bedford Station, Calhoun county, Henry C. Wilde, postmaster. Postmaster appointed—Elk Rap-ids, Antrim county, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson

A fire at Dearborn Monday evening destroyed everal hundred cords of wood, several freight ears, and other property.

Grading has been commenced on the Port Huron and Northwestern railway.

The Baptists had a large State Convention at The Baptists had a large State Convention at Tecumseh. Nearly 500 ministers and delegates and a large number of visitors were in attendance. Reports show that \$4,994 was collected during the year for Foreign Missions; that the Sunday School work has been pushed vigorously; that home missions have been well attended to, \$4,941.72 having been expended and 22 missionaries employed; and that the state of religious feeling in the churches is encouraging.

Mr. Charles Haumer, of Newaygo, has rec ed \$72 damages and costs from Isaac D. Ham-lin, who sold liquor to Frank Smith, when Smith in a drunken state stabbed Haumer.

Judge Reilley of Detroit accuses the Super visors of sending into the Wayne Circuit Court very poor material for juries. Perhaps the Su-pervisors of other counties will take a hint by

### GENERAL NEWS.

The examination into the causes of the late disaster on the Old Colony Railroad commenced at Quincy, Mass., the 16th. The engineer, fireman and brakeman of the freight train tes-tified. The testimony served to show that Hartwell, the conductor, now under arrest, did Hartwell, the conductor, now under arress, and not take proper precaution to send out a signal on the track to warn approaching trains, upon the supposition that the excursion train had arrived in Boston. The engineer of the freight train testified that Hartwell, after the accident, said if he had had two seconds more he could have thrown the switch over and prevented the accident.

The interior the case of Collett, of Salt Lake.

The jury in the case of Collett, of Salt Lake, charged with the Aikin murder, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

verdict of not guilty.

There has been a negro outbreak in Waterproof, La., in which 2,500 negroes were engaged. The following is derived from the officers of the steamer Natchez: A fight occurred with negroes the 15th in Goldman's field, some four miles above Waterproof, in which it is said 36 negroes were killed and the whole of them dispersed. Some apprehend further trouble, while the general impression is that the negroes will not again assemble. Assistance was pouring in from all directions. Fifty more men left here this evening in answer to a call this morning from St. Joseph, La. No plantations burned. A communication just received from a citizen of communication just received from a citizen of Waterproof states that all is quiet and settled. Ten negroes were killed yesterday.

A letter from the City of Management of the

A letter from the City of Mexico says: Sepember 20th, at Atzala, a mob incited by priests tember 20th, at Atzaia, a most interest by pressive killed 20 Protestants and wounded a number of others. The Governor sent troops to quell the disturbances. In Pueb o a mob threatened to break up the Protestant missions. Pressident Diaz has promised the Rev. Dr. Butler to do all in his power to protect all religious descriptions.

News is received of the safety of the schooner Jordan L. Mott, reported lost with the San Domingo President on board.

The Montreal Orangeman were acquitted on the charge of forming an illegal assembly the 12th of July last. Judge Ramsay charged the jury to acquit on the ground that assembling in a lodge-room is not illegal.

in a lodge-room is not illegal.

An order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury the 17th providing for the purchase of silver bullion hereafter. The new mode requires bids on Wednesday of each week for delivery at Philadelphia or San Francisco, to be delivered as proposed by bid. The price of lots under 10,000 ounces will be fixed by rule dependent upon the market value ascertained by public bids. It is found by experience that the London quotations are not a safe guide. The transactions there are far less in amount than in New York, and quotations are frequently influenced by speculative movements, and

this State, with about 15,000 members.

There is on record in the office of the register of deeds at Ann Arbor a lease granted to have effect "as long as grass grows and water runs."

Pork sells for 2½c a pound on the hoof in many parts of this state.

The contractors on the new locks of the Sault Canal have shut down their works for the season and have discharged all their men. Great progress has been made this season on the works.

Some of the National banks take the trade dollar at par.

On Friday, December 27, the Michigan teacher's association will be in session at Lansing to consider "the condition and needs of our rural and ungraded schools." Seven leading questions will be discussed. Teachers, superintendents, township school officers and members of the legislature are asked to attend.

The jury in the first of the Adrian "crooked grain" suits failed to agree, and have been discharged. They stood five for conviction to seven for acquittal. This was the case of The People vs. W. H. Rodgers.

James F. Joy has bought the iron bridge across the Saginaws, for \$20,000. It was built for the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada railroad, and was never used. Mr. Joy will make use of it to connect his Vassar branch with the roads on the west side of the Saginaw river.

The faculty of the literary department of the university have decided to accept, from

The faculty of the literary department of the university have decided to accept, from candidates for admission, a knowledge of German in place of French, if they so desire.

The Wwandotte silver, smelting works, re-

In the United States Circuit Court at Ralti-more, Judge Bond filed his decision in the so-called "Cigar Partition Case." The decision requires separate rooms for the manufacture and sale of cigars. A heavy black frost at Memphis give hope

The Commissioner of the General Land Of-Calumet and Reta copper product to the Commissioner of the Commiss

000 for surveying public lands, etc., and for 000 for surveying public lands, etc., and for salaries and expenses of the Surveyor General's offices, and \$470,000 for salaries of registers and receivers and other expenses of local land offices throughout the country. The estimate for salaries of employes of the general land office is \$307,140, an excess of \$86,780 over the amount appropriated for the current year. In explanation of this increase Commissioner Williams states that the present clerical force is not half large enough, nor is there the necessions. is not half large enough, nor is there the neces-sary room in which to transact the business of the bureau in a satisfactory manner.

The recent order for the purchase of gold bullion at Charleston, N. C., and Denver, Col., is a complete success.

is a complete success.

A dispatch from Omaha says: Destructive prairie fires are raging near Kearney, along the line of the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, in Polk county and other sections of Nebraska. The northern portion of the State is suffering most severely. The losses will be immense to property. Seven persons have been burned to death, and a considerable number of others severely. per of others severely.

At a cabinet session, the heads of the seve At a cabinet session, the heads of the several departments presented estimates for the next fiscal year, which were reduced to the lowest figure possible in view of the falling off in revenues. The aggregate amount required will not vary materially from the appropriations made for the present fiscal year, with the exception of the deficiency in the Postoffice Department and increased expenditures in the Department and increased expenditures in the Indian office.

Dodd, Brown & Co., doing a heavy business at St. Louis, have failed. Liabilities one and a half million.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

A firm of local iron brokers failed at Glasgow, Wednesday. Liabilities, \$5,000. Two, other failures, said to be heavy, have occurred but not yet officially announced.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavoring to raise a religious war among the Mohammedans of Central Asia and England.

A Berlin dispatch says it is announced that Emperor William will resume the government, beginning in December.

Differences have arisen between the English and Russian delegates on the Servian boundary commission. Both have asked their governments for instructions. A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish Government has received dispatches from Morocco, stating that the Suttan is disposed to accordfull attention to the representations of Spain. All possibility of war is now removed.

The glut of cotton goods in Lancashire is simply unprecedented. At Preston, Nimmo's mills with 30,000 spindles, and Sharple's mills with 32,500 have ceased running. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the best known firm in the north

of England, have adopted measures to restrict production at their mills. Asheton Cross, the Home Secretary, in speech at Southport the 17th, defended the government policy. He said the government would never cease until, by the exercise of their treaty rights, they achieved England's great civilizing missions in the East. In regard to Afghanistan he said the government hel no desire to extend the boundaries of the Empire in that direction, but if they found new influences at work they must be realy to deal with them. deal with them.

The Socialists of Germany declare, that, as after the passage of the anti-socialist bill they will be prevented from holding meetings, that they will infest the meetings of other parties they will infest the meetings of other parties and cause them to be dissolved likewise.

and cause them to be disselved likewise.

The official report of the investigation into the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank, justissued, is worse than the most gloomy forbodings. The loss shown in the balance sheet is £5,180,983. This loss, with the addition of \$1,000,000 capital, the shareholders will have to make good. The report shows the practice of systematic deception.

systematic deception.

The German Reichstag adopted the Socialist bill, 221 against 149. Both sections of the Conservatives and National Liberals, with some Independent Liberals, voted for the bill. Prince Bismarck then read the message closing the Reichstag. He said the government, armed with this measure, would make a determined effort to cure the prevalent disease. If they were not able to succeed in two and a half years, the government heped to obtain further concessions.

Preparations are making to try 340 Nihilists

Alexander Bellas & Sons, one of the oldest and most respectable London firms in the Spanish and West India trade, have failed. Liabilities believed to be very large.

Hannah, Donald & Wilson, engineers at Paisley, Scotland, have failed. Liabilities, £70,-000.

A dispatch from London says James Sawers & Co., of Liverpool, have suspended; the firm has branches in Valparaiso, Lima and Arequipa. The directors of the City of Glasgow bank have been arrested for fraud. The arrest created great sensation, but meets with general approval.

approval.

Lacour & Watson, shipping agents of Glasgow and Lieth, have failed; liabillties large. Alexander Bell & Sons, merchants in the Spanish trade, have failed. James Morton & Co., one of the firms largely indebted to the City of Glasgow Bank, have gone under for about \$12,500,000. Cowper, Seott & Co., of Glasgow, a firm largely engaged in the African trade, have failed.

A dispatch from Simla give as the substance of the Ameer's message to the Viceroy: "You may do your worst and the issue is in God's

Two-and-a-half millions franc, forwarded from Genoa to Ameona by the National Bank have been stolen en route. Three employes of the bank have been arrested for the theft.

### Michigan State Teacher's Association.

This meets at Lansing December 25 of its session to the consideration of the condition and needs of our rural and ungraded schools. The plan is to have the following topics introduced by competent persons in short addresses and then thrown open to general conference. The following are the topics as far as decided upon:

1. Are our rural and ungraded schools securing such results in the ordinary branches now taught in them as might reasonably be expect-

2. Is it expedient to add to the studies now generally pursued in these schools, other-topics, such for example as United States His-tory, Natural Science or Natural History, Drawing, or the Elements of Geometry?

3. Is an undue amount of time devoted to any of the subjects now taught in these schools?

4. Is there any better or closer relation practi-cable between these schools and our graded

5. What can be done to secure greater per manency in the work of the common school teacher. Is a consolidation of the sessions of the school year practicable? Is pensioning practicable? Would higher wages do it? 6. What is the best practical system of supervision of these schools?

7. What are the best means to be used for improving the teachers of the schools?

Chicago's barking girl is put in the shade by the cat-baby of Racine, Wis., which mews like a cat in distress, has claws instead of nails, a mouth like that of a cat, and an arm resembling a cat' paw.

To be dumb for the remainder of life is better than to speak falsely.-Hitopadessa.

We know several young men who they do pay.

### THE FARM.

### A Plea for the Way-Side.

All through the land, winding now in regular curves, the very lines of beauty, now forming right lines of indefinite length, we find two paralle strips of land between the highways and the fences, all of which may be summed up as the way-side. Thousands, even millions of acres are thus reserved for public use,—or, should we not rather say, for public abuse, in view of the treatment which the way-side often receives?

The way-side is often abused by

making it a stone-heap. A farmer said to his men, "Go to, let us clear the stone from this field;" and they gathered them up in ox-wagons and dumped them down by the way-side, where they remain to this day, and can be seen by every passer-by. The need of a second clearing away must be but hinted at before speaking of an abuse of the way-side by making of it a brush-heap. The farmer trimmed his apple-trees, mowed his brush-grown fence lines, and heaved the product over the wall, where it disfigures the highway, offends the public eye, violates public right to such an extent that we pray for fire to speedily destroy it, and for a more considerate treatment of the way-side in time to come. And what shall we say of using it as a storage-place for old wagons, wood and chippiles, a lumber-yard, or of the digging of great pits in it in the name of repair of the highways? All of these things may be found within a half-day's travel almost anywhere. Such additions in crease any natural uncomeliness of the way-side, and as if this were not sufficient, its natural ornament is often removed. Here was a thrifty growth of white birch, sugar-maple, elm, pine, or ash-srees, until the wood-chopper came and laid the ax, not to the root but to the trunk of every one, leaving the stumps and brush, but never a tree of all this abundant growth to shade the traveler or delight the eye of the lover of nature. This was the "unpardonable sin" so far as the way-side was concerned.

And here is a case in which a man has built his house with the threshold clean up to, if not projecting over the line of the way-side, apparently to save land. So he has constructed a fence which includes a part of the commons, damaging his premises in the eyes of a right-minded man in an untold amount. He could now well afford to pay a large sum for an ample lawn, which might have been secured without cost by simply putting his house fined types of ill-health, there is a gen-

er place for the foot-path. Even where houses are quite numerous, we see but one common way for wagons, carriages, horsemen, footmen, cattle, wo men and children. The foot-path, where the more pretentious sidewalk is not practicable, would be a great boon and means of safety. Earth must often be taken for the highway, but where this is necessary it can usually be so removed as to leave regular slopes. There are mounds, the level-ing of which will add to the symmetry of

the grounds. The purposes of utility and ornament in this case happily coincide; for the last, and one of the best uses of the way-side, which we mention, is that of the production of timber, otherwise shade-trees. Large quantities of that which will finally be useful as firewood, or for other purposes, can be grown in places by the way-side, where it will be an ornament and a grateful shade to the passev-by, Beauty before in this case, but, if there are those who have no eye for the beauty, let a perception of utility lead them to freely transplant trees by the way-side. Such as once engage in the work, from whichever motive, will be likely to spare their removal until age or storms shall make it necessary. Let us then hope for a more thoughtful consideration of the true uses of these millions of acres which have been so much abus-

### AUTUMN CARE OF STOCK

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman makes the following admir-

able suggestions: The critical seasons of thrift of our cattle and farm stock are the time of change from grass to hay, and from hay to grass—fall or spring. It becomes all thrifty farmers therefore to 27. It is proposed to devote Friday bridge over these seasons to the best possible advantage; and in no way can it be better done than by good feeding just previous to and during the transition stages. Many farmers who practice on this principle make as great profit from their cows in the fall as at any other season, and get if we except the first greatest rush and flow, a full average quantity and better quality of milk. In the fall there are pumpkins, which are one of the best milk and flesh producers and sustainers when judiciously fed in conjunction with other feed, as corn stalks and other matter abundant at this season, which it is impracticable to keep into winter. Much of this costs very much less to produce than the hay, grain, or other feed stored away for winter feed, and is better for present feeding than these, and will produce more and better milk, while the condition of the stock is improved and the system better sustained, if full fed.

Extra fall feeding should begin when grass begins to grow short, to be increased as the grass diminishes in quantity and quality. Where this system of feeding is practiced, cows will of milk (till January or later,) giving a handsome profit in milk and butter. The farmer who does not avail himself of the advantage of extra fall feeding, finds his cows begin to diminish with the decrease of pasture, and shrink largely with the first cutting frost, gradually shrinking till they dry off in December or earlier. A good hard frost generally uses up grass and forage, so that there is very little nutrisex—and that's about the only thing may apparently fill themselves (plump a day, what would man do for his supand full,) nevertheless they actually per?—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

shrink in flesh, for enough nutriment to sustain the system cannot be sustained. It is unwise for any farmer to cause his stock to depend almost entirely upon such grazing, giving them perhaps an occasional feed of some poorer quality of roots. Regularity in extra feeding should be the rule.

Many farmers have large quantities of apples, which they are at a loss what to do with, or perhaps they have roots, cabbages, etc., all which can be safely fed to milch cows and other stock, if their allowance of salt is increased. Let no farmer think that because this can be done advantageously, that it may be indiscriminately or injudiciously done. An excess or full quantity given at once to begin on, will act the same on the animal as on the human system. The way to do is to begin with a small quantity, and gradually increase from day to day till you may feed the animals all they will eat. An illustration of ill effects of over-eating of apples by cows unaccustomed to them lately occurred with an acquaintance, where the cows broke into an orchard and ate all the apples they chose. They shrank and failed in their Let a child eat as many apples as it can force down, not being accustomed to them, and see what would be the result. Had these same cows been fed apples, and gradually accustomed to them, such results would not have occurred even had they eaten all they could. Of course, excesses are to be avoided when possible, but what is here meant is that comparative results are very different. EVERY OTHER YEAR there is not

simply a surplus, but an exuberant supply of apples, which is, to a very great degree, allowed to waste. This biennial loss is a wonder to the uninitiated observer, who thinks of the ease and cheapness with which this fruit could be utilized in the manufacture of one of the most common and useful condiments, vinegar. Vinegar is on every table daily. Cider vinegar is the best vinegar. But we are told that it does not pay to use apples, even to save them from rotting on the ground, in this behalf. It is said that a cheap and deleterious manufacture has so taken the place of genuine vinegar that the latter is hardly saleable, and that there are few, even of our best grocers, who find a demand for a pure article. is significant as showing how far adult. eration and substitution has gone in regard to the simplest and most universal articles of food. That the health of the people is thereby undermined is not to be doubted. A thousand subtle forms of disease are engendered. Where there is not produced well-deeral depression of the tone of the sys The uses of the way-side have not been sufficiently considered. The rural town often forgets that here is the propting to the stomach. Let our apples rot and we buy poison, we are so much wiser and sharper than the fathers.

### Yellow Fever and the Cotton

Crop.

The epidemic, so far as he gathering of the crop is concerned, can have very little effect one way or the other. The fever is confined to the towns and, settlements, and has not reached the plantations. In fact, the poorer class of refugees are seeking employment on the plantations, in order to maintain themselves until able to return to their homes. The most serious results of The most serious results of the epidemic will be felt when the time arrives for sending the crop to market. Usually at this season new cotton is beginning to come forward freely, but up to this time little has been received. The rigid quarantine established at all the shipping points prevent boats from New Orleans from landing for any purpose, and until these quarantines are abolished there will be no way in which cotton can be shipped. At the shipping points on the New Orleans and Chicago Railroad the people are too much engrossed with caring for the sick and burying the dead to attend to the receiving and forwarding of cotton. This delay in moving the crop will have a disastrous effeet upon the general trade of the city. Usually, as the crop comes forward, the planters and storekeevers lay in their winter supplies and fall goods—drawing against their cotton in settlement. But this season there can be none of this traffic. The fall trade of New Orleans is destroyed. The merchants aware of this, are purchasing limited stocks—not caring to fill their shelves with goods for which there will be no sale. The large number of foreign cotton buyers who begin to appear about the 1st of each October will not return this season until much later—until all chance of infection is removed. Wishing to give their personal supervision to the execution of such orders as they may have, they will not transact their basiness through brokers, consequently the demand usual at this time will be materially curtailed. The cotton factors depend upon the sums received from these European operators to meet the obligations held by the banks. These receipts being postponed, the paper will be extended, causing

Arbuckle, the cornetist, marshals the singing in Mr. Talmage's church with his silver lined trumpet. Evening services close at 9 o'clock, when the cornetist jumps into a carriage that is in waiting, and drives posthaste to Gilmore's garden, where he keep up for several weeks their flow discourses from the same instrument of milk (till January or later,) giving to the inspired beer drinkers. Thus he is able to serve both God and devil impartially; but it is said he draws the larger income from the latter source.

not a little stringency in the money market. To sum up briefly, this has

been a most disastrous season in a merchantile sense—one from which it

will take New Orleans a long time to

He needs no other rosary whose thread of life is strung with beads of love and thought.—[Persian.

Suppose the women of this country pay a great deal of attention to the fair ment left in it; and although cattle would refuse to work over eight hours.

# To Our Patrons

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DE-

### Turn Over a New Leaf, January 1st, 1878, and Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

# BUYING FOR CASH, SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

# Easterly Leonard,

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Crockery Groceries, Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N.B.-Wekeep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD, South side Congress Street, 653 Second Store from Washington St.

# JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOAED BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lawest rates possible. I have fitted up-rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments alway on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.
717

E. H. JACKSON.

### Messrs. Deubel WISH TO INFORM

FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

### THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS

PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

M

### MOUNTAINEER'S PRAYER.

Gird me with the strength of thy steadfast hills, The speed of Thy streams give me!
In the spirit that calms, with the life that thrills
I would stand or run for Thee.
Let me be Thy voice, or Thy silent power,—
As the cataract or the peak,—
An eternal thought in my earthly hour,

Of the living God to speak.

Clothe me in the rose-tints of Thy skies
Upon morning summits laid;
Robe me in the purple and gold that flies
Through Thy shuttles of light and shade;
Let me rise and rejoice in Thy smile aright,
As mountains and forests do;
Let me welcome Thy twilight and Thy night,
And wait for thy dawn anew!

Give me of the brook's faith, joyously sung Under clank of its 1cy chain! Give me the patience that hides among The hill-tops in mist and rain! Litt me up from the clod; let me breathe Thy breath;

Thy beauty and strength give me!
Let me lose both the name and the meaning of In the life that I share with Thee! -Lucy Larcom in Sunday Afternoon

### THROUGH THE DARK CON-TINENT.

### Stanley's Explorations and Adventures in the Wilds of Africa.

The book of explorations in Africa by Henry M. Stanley, published by Harper Brothers, and styled "Through the Dark Continent; or the Sources of the brightest colors. Nor were the the Nile Around the Great Lakes of polished folds of yellow brass wire Equatorial Africa and Down the Livingstone River to the Atlantic Ocean," is one of the most interesting literary events of the year in that it relates the story of much hardship and adventure. I think I may be pardoned for all that and throws much light upon the fascinating subject of African travel. We give the following extracts:

PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS. When it was determined that he should set out upon his travels in the interest jointly of the New York Herald and the London Telegraph, he did not look for volunteers to offer their services for the expedition.

"Before I sailed from England over twelve hundred letters were received from 'generals,' 'colonels,' lieutenants, 'midshipmen,' 'engineers,' 'commissioners of hotels,' mechanics, waiters, cooks servants, somebodies and nobodies spiritual mediums, and magnetizers, etc., etc. They all knew Africa, were perfectly acclimatized, were quite sure hey would please me, would do me important services, save me from any number of troubles by their ingenuity and resources, take me up in balloons or by flying carriages, make us all invisible by their magic arts, or by the science of magnetism, would cause all savages to fall asleep while we might pass anywhere without trouble. Indeed, I felt sure thathad money enough been at my disposal at that time, I might have led 5,000 Englishmen, 5,000 American, 2,000 Frenchmen, 2,000 Germans, 500 Italians, 250 Swiss, 200 Belgians, fifty Spaniards and five Greeks, or 15,005 Europeans, to Africa. But the time had not arrived to depopulate Europe, and colonize Africa, on such a scale, and I was compelled to respectfully decline accepting the valuable services of the applicants, and to content myself with Francis, John and Edward Pocock, and Frederick Barker whose entreaties had been seconded by his mother on my return from America."

Nor did Stanley's troubles in this line end here. They followed him persistently to Zanzibar.

### DESERTIONS.

But while many were thus clamorous to go not a few weakened after they had fairly started. To quote Stanley:

"Desertions from our expedition had who had received instructions to follow us a day's journey behind, enabled me to recapture sixteen of the deser ters; but the conniving Wanywana and Wanyamweyi soon discovered this reource of mine against their well-known freaks, and, instead of striking east in their departure, absconded either south or north of the track. We had detectives posted long before dawn, several hundred yards away from the camp, who were bidden to be in wait in the bush, until the expedition started, and in this manner we succeeded in re pressing to some extent the disposition to desert, and arrested very many men on the point of escaping; but even this was not adequate. Fifty had abandoned us before reaching Mpwapwa, taking with them the advances they had received, and often their guns, on which our safety might depend.

Several feeble men and women also had to be left behind, and it was evident that the very wariest methods failed to bind the people to their duties The best of treatment and abundance of provisions daily distributed were alike insufficient to induce such faithless natures to be loyal. However, we persisted, and as often as we failed in one way we tried another. Had all these men remained loyal to their contract and promises, we should have been too strong for any force to attack us, as our numbers must necessarily have commanded respect in lands and among tribes where only power is respected.

SICKNESS AND STARVATION. Not only did desertions thin out the little party, but starvation and sickness did their share in depleting the ranks. In speaking of the fight that took place almost at the outset of the

journey, Stanley says: On the morning of the 24th we wait ed patiently in our camp. Why should we attack? We were wretched enough as it was without seeking to add to our wretchedness. We numbered only seventy effective men, for all the others were invalids, frightened porters, women, donkey-boys and children. The sick list was alarming, but try how we might, the number was not to be reduced. While we lived from hand to mouth on a few grains of corn a day, after a month's experience of famine fare, our plight must not only remain pitiable, but become worse. We were therefore in a mood to pray that we might not be attacked, but permitted to leave the camp in safety.

PANTOMIME. Readers of Irving's charming biography of Columbus will remember how he procured provisions from the Indians by predicting an eclipse of the Stanley describes here how he played upon the cupidity of the negroes:

We had reserved one banana and a piece of cassava. We had our mouths and our stomachs with us. An appropriate gesture with the banana to the mouth, and a gentle fondling with a puckered stomach, would, we thought, be a manner of expressing extreme want, eloquent enough to penetrate the armored body of a crododile. We came opposite the village at thirty yards' distance, and dropped our stone anchor, and I stood up with my ragged old helmet pushed back far, that they might scrutinize my face, and the lines of suasion be properly seen. With the banana in one hand, and a gleaming armlet of copper and beads of various colors, I began the pantomime. I once knew an idiot in Brusa, Asia minor, who entreated me for a pera in much the same dumb strain that I emplored the assembled hundreds of Rubunga to relax that sullen sternness, that uncompromising aspect, that savage front, and yield to the captivating influence of fair and honest barter. I clashed the copper bracelets together, lovingly handled the bright gold-brown of the shining armlet, exposed with all my best grace of manner long necklaces of bright and clean Cypræa moneta, and allured their attention with beads of the brightest colors. Nor were the omitted; and again the banana was lifted to my open mouth. Then what degrading pantomime. I had a number of hungry, half-wild children; and through a cannibal world we had ploughed to reach these unsophisticated children of nature.

A FIGHT WITH THE NATIVES.

Many are the accounts of battles and skirmishes with which the pages of "Through the Dark Continent" are interlarded. We give as indicative of description of one fight, that below the confluence of the Livingstone and Aruwmi Rivers:

At 2 p. m., heralded by savage shouts from the wasp swarm, which from some cause or other are unusually exultant, we emerge out of the shelter of the deeply wooded banks in presence of a vast affluent, nearly two thousand vards across at the mouth. As soon as we have entered its waters, we see a great concourse of canoes hovering about some islets, which stud the middle of the stream. The canoe men, standing, give a loud shout as they discern us, and blow their horns louder than ever. We pull briskly on to gain the right bank, and come in view of the right bank of the affluent, when, looking up stream, we see a sight that sends the blood tingling though every nerve and fiber of the body, arouses not only our most lively interest, but also our most lively apprehensions—a flotilla of gigantic canoes bearing down upon us which both in size and numbers utterly eclipse anything encountered hitherto! Instead of aiming for the right bank, we form in line, and keep straight down the river, the boat taking position behind. Yet after a moment's reflection, as I note the numbers of the savages and the daring manner of the pursuit, and the apparent desire of our canoes to abandon the steady compact line, I give the order to drop anchor. Four of our canoes affect not to listen, until I chase them and threaten them with my guns. This compelled them to return to the line, which is formed of eleven double canoes, anchored ten yards apart. The boat moves up to the front and takes been frequent. At first, Kacheche,the detective, and his gang of four men, shields are next lifted by the non-combatants, men, women and children in the bows, and along the outer lines, as well as astern, and from behind these

> We have sufficient time to take a view of the mighty force bearing down on us, and to count the number of the war vessels which have been collected from the Livingstone and its great affluent. There are fifty-four of them! A monster canoe leads the way, with two rows of up-standing paddles, forty men on a side, their bodies bending and swaving in unison as with a swelling barbarous chrous they drive her down toward us. In the bow, standing on what appears to be a platform, are ten prime young warriors, their heads gay with feathers of the parrot crimson and gray; at the stern, eight men, with long paddles, whose tops are decorated with ivory balls, guide the monster vessel; and dancing up and down from stem to stern are ten men, who appear to be chiefs. All the paddles are headed with ivory balls, every head bears a feathered crown, every arm shows gleaming white ivory armlets. From the bow of the canoe streams of thick fringe of the long white fibre of the Hyphone palm. The crashing sound of large drums, a hundred blasts from ivory horns and a thrilling chant from 2,000 human throats, do not tend to soothe our nerves or to increase our confidence. However, it is "neck or We have no time to pray, nothing." or to take sentimental looks at the savage world, or even to breathe a sad farewell to it.

the muskets and rifles are aimed.

So many other things have to be done speedily and well.

As the foremost comes rushing down, and its consorts on either side beating the water into foam, and raising their jets of water with their sharp prows, I turn to take a last look at our people, and say to them:

"Boys, be firm as iron; wait until you see the first spear, and then take good aim. Don't fire all at once. Keep aiming until you are sure of your man. Don't think of running away, for only your guns can save you.

Our blood is up now. It is a murderous world, and we feel for the first time that we hate the filthy, vulturous ghouls who inhabit it. We, therefore, lift our anchors and pursue them up stream along the right bank, until rounding a point we see their villages. We make straight for the banks, and continue the fight in the village streets with those who have landed, hunt them out into the woods, and there only sound the retreat, having returned the daring cannibals the compliment TROUBLES OF TRAVEL.

The difficulties of travel that beset the explorer are graphically related in the following extract:

The constant slush and reek which the heavy dews caused in the forests through which we had traveled the last ten days had worn my shoes out, and half of the march I traveled with naked feet. I had then to draw out of my store my last pair of shoes. Yet we were still in the very center of the continent. What should we do when all were gone? was a question which we asked of each other often.

The faces of the people, Arabs, Wangwana, Wanyamwezie and the escort were quite a study at this camp. All their courage was oozing out, as day by day we plodded through the doleful, dreary forest. We saw a python ten feet long, a green viper and a monstrous puff-adder on this march, besides scores of monkeys, of the white-necked and glossy black species, as also the small gray and the large howling baboons. We heard, also, the "soko" and saw one "nest" belonging to it in the fork of a tall bombax. A lemur was also observed; its loud, harsh cries made each night hideous.

The path presented myriapedes, black and brown, six inches in length; while beetles were innumerable, and armies of deep brown "hot-water" ants compelled us to be cautious how we

The difficulties of such travel as we had now commenced may be imagined when a short march of six miles and a half occupied the twenty-four men who were carrying the boat sections an entire day, and so fatigued them that we had to halt another day at Wayne-

Kirumbu, to recruit their exhausted strength.

The terrible undergrowth that here engrossed all the space under the shade of the pillared bombax and mast-like mvule was a miracle of vegetation. It consisted of ferns, spear-grass, watercane, and orchidaceous plants, mixed with wild vines, cable-thicknesses of the Ficus elastica, and a sprinkling of mimosas, acacias, tamarinds; llinanes, palms of various species, wild date, Raphia vinifera, the elais, the fan, rattans, and a hundred other varieties, all struggling for every inch of space, and swarming upward with a luxuriance and density that only this extraordinary hot-house atmosphere could nourish. We had certainly seen forests before, but this scene was an epoch in our lives ever to be remembered for its bitterness; the gloam enhanced the dismal misery of our life; the slopping moisture, the unhealthy reeking atmosphere, and the monotony of the scenes: nothing but the eternal interlaced branches, the tall aspiring stems, risng from a tangle through which we had to burrow and crawl like wild animals, on hands and feet.

THE MECHANIC ARTS IN AFRICA. But not all Africa is benighted, as

the following extract will show: At Wane-Kirumbu we found a large native forge and smithy, where there were about a dozen smiths busily at work. The iron ore is very pure. Here were the broad-bladed spears of Southern Uregga, and the equally broad knives of all sizes, from the small waist-knife, an inch and a half in length, to the heavy Roman sword-like cleaver. The bellows for the smelting furnace are four in number, doublehanded, and manned by four men, who, by a quick up-and-down motion, supply a powerful blast, the noise of which is heard nearly half a mile from the scene. The furnace consists of tamped clay, raised into a mound about four feet high. A hollow is then excavatto the fire. At the base of the mound a wide aperture for the hearth is ex-

and slag. Close by stood piled up mat sacks of yards off was a smaller smithy, where the iron was shaped into hammers, axes, war-hatchets, spears, knives, swords, wire, iron balls with spikes, leglets, armlets, and iron beads, etc., The art of the blacksmith is of a high the loneliness of the inhabitants. The people have much traditional lore, and it appears from the immunity which they have enjoyed in these dismal retreats, that from one generation to another something has been communicated and learned, showing that even the jungle man is a progressive and improvable animal.

THE VILLAGE OF SKULLS. We must close the account with the following relating to a village of skulls:

The most singular feature of Kampunza village was two rows of skulls ten feet apart, running along the entire length of the village, imbedded about two inches deep in the ground, the "cerebral hemispheres" uppermost, bleached, and glistening white from weather. The skulls were 186 in number in this one village. To me they appeared to be human, though many had an extraordinary projection of the posterior lobes, others of the parietal ones, and the frontal bones were unusually low and retreating; yet the sutures and the general aspect of the greatest number of them were so simlar to what I believed to be human that it was almost with an indifferent

"sokos"—chimpanzes (?). MIGHTY PLEASANT MUSIC.—The dinner horn iz the oldest and most sakred horn thare iz. It iz set tew musik and plays "Home, Sweet Home," about noon. It haz bin listened tew with more rapturous delite than ever any band haz. Yu kan hear it futher than vu kan one of Bodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him quicker than a sherriff's warrant. kan out-foot enny other noise. kauzes the deaf to hear and the dumb to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may yure lungs last!—Josh

### Self-Culture.

It will be asked how can the laboring classes find time for self-culture? answer, that an earnest purpose, finds time or makes time. It seizes on spare moments and turns large fragments of leisure to golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command, and it is astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes, when eagerly seized and faithfully used. It has often been observed, that they who have most time at their disposal profit by it least. A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of an intermulations of knowledge. The improvemoments, and the intellect has something of the same power. Volumes in flying journeys. I have known a ing along the streets. It was this seasons. gives to many of the working classes opportuuities for intellectual improvement. The winter brings leis-

that the working classes may find some

leisure, should they not be allowed to

to summon them from toils of the

hand to toils of the mind? They have earned pleasure by the day's toil, and ought to partake it." Yes, let them have pleasure. Far be it from me to dry up the fountains, to blight the spots of verdure, where they refresh themselves after life's labors. But I maintain that self-culture multiplies and increases their pleasures, that it creates new capacities of enjoyment, that it saves their leisure from being what it too often is, dull and wearisome, that it saves them from rushing for excitement to indulgencies, destructive to body and soul. It is one of the great benefits of self-im-provement, that it raises a people above the gratification of the brute, and gives them pleasures worthy of men. In consequence of the present intellectual culture of our country, imperfect as it is, a vast amount of enjoyment is communicated to men, women and children of all conditions, by books—an enjoyment unknown to ruder times. I conclude with recalling to you the happiest feature of our age, and that is, the progress of the mass of the people in intelligence, self-respect, and all the comforts of life. What a contrast does the present form with past times! Not many ages ago, the nation was the property of one man and all its interests were staked in perpepual games of war, for no end but to build up his family, or to bring new territories under his voke. Society was divided into two classes, the highborn and the vul- the utility of a rigid quarantine. It gar. Separated from one another by a was between Hickman and Martins, great gulf, as impassable as that be- and surrounded by swamps. It had tween the saved and the lost. The people had no significance as individuals, but formed a mass, a machine, to Two of her citizens had gone out and ed in it, two feet in diameter and two be wielded at pleasure by their lords. succored and buried a tramp, and they look of the Department is that it must fact down. From the middle of From the middle of In war, which was the great sport of were now under pay of \$3 a day from the slope four apertures are excava- the times, those brave knights, of the town to keep away until frost. Dr. ted into the base of the furnace, into which are fitted funnel-shaped into which are fitted funnel-shaped selves and their horses in armor so as for Louisville where he is to be tanselves and their horses in armor, so as for Louisville, where he is to be tenearthenware pipes to convey the blast to be almost invulnerable. Whilst the dered a public reception.—[Nashville common people on foot were left with- Dispatch to the New York. Tribune. out protection, to be hewn in pieces or cavated, penetrating below the fur-nace. The hearth receives the dross that compares the condition of Europe a few years ago with the present state of the world, but must bless God for charcoal, with a couple of boys ready the change? The grand destruction of to supply the fuel, and about two modern times is the emerging of the people from the brutal degradation, the gradual recognition of their rights, the gradual diffusion among them of the means of improvement and happiness, the creation of new power in the state—the power of the people. And standard in the forests, considering it is worthy remark, that this revolution is due in a great degree to religion which in the hands of the crafty and aspiring, had bowed the multitude in the dust, but which in the fulness of time began to fulfil its mission of freedom. It was religion which by teaching men their near relation to God. awakened in them the consciousness

At the conclusion of a marriage ceremony in London recently, the bridegroom, a Captain of Grenadiers, and his bride seated themselves in the car of a balloon and were gently borne air that I asked my chiefs and Arabs away among the welcoming clouds, what these skulls were. They replied, landing near Cambridge after a sail of very happy, doubly happy indeed, wafted towards heaven, as they were, both bridal and balloon at one and the same time. And yet, while thus floating through cloudland, when every emotion of their souls should have one shadow upon their hearts, one bar to their perfect happiness—the thought then would only end with their lives.

of their importance as individuals.

was the struggle for religious rights,

which opened men's eyes to all their

rights. It was resistance to religious

ursurpation, which led men to with-

stand political oppression. It was re-

ligious discussion which roused the

minds of all classes to free and vigor-

ous thought. It was religion which

armed the martyr and patriot in Eng-

land, against arbitrary power, which braced the spirits of our fathers against

the perils of the ocean and wilderness

and sent them to found here the freest

ning.

How one does change as the years glide past! Strange that a caned seat should be so much more agreeable than in schoolboy days.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One of the saddest features of the scourge that has desolated so many Southern homes is the vast number of helpless widows and orphans that it has thrown upon charity. A war on a large scale would not have been more destructive of life. The scars of such a blow last for years. Broken families, blighted homes, ruined prospects -these are some of the marks that the scourge will leave.

The women of New Orleans—that portion of them who arrogated to themselves the designation of ladies—took pains to treat Union officers and soldiers, at all times and under all circumesting subject, brings unexpected accu- stances, with indications of hatred, contempt, disgust and loathing. They ments made by well disposed pupils in many of our country schools, which street-car, or other public vehicle, upon are open about three months in the the entrance of a Union officer, and year, and in our Sunday-schools, which make an ostentatious display of drawweek, show what can be brought to-pass by slender means. The affections, tact with a passing soldier. In New it is said, sometimes crowd years into Orleans the climax of these cowardly insults was only reached when something dressed like a lady saw fit to spit have not only been read, but written in the faces of two officers quietly passman of vigorous intellect, who had en- periment on his forbearance which dejoyed few advantages of early educa- cided General Butler to issue his fation, and whose mind was almost en- mous order No. 28. It reads as folgrossed by the details of an extensive lows: "As the officers and soldiers of business but who composed a book of the United States have been subjected and on horseback, while visiting dis- (calling themselves ladies) of New Orure to the husbandman, and winter ture, or movement, insult or show con-The success of this order in stopping spend it in relaxation? Is it not cruel the scandalous behavoir was complete.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn says that the yellow fever is distinctly traced to the steamer Russia, which came to New Orleans from Havana on the 18th of June with 1,000 boxes of sugar. The disease had spread from this source. It has been carried to Memphis, Grenada and Brownsville, and did not originursed them died with it. Their house adjoined that of the Millet family, which was decimated, and so it contined to spread, like small-pox. A woman from Memphis died from it near Father's House, on the highest elevation in Chattanooga, and infested that neighborhood. The barber's wife who washed the woman's clothing in another part of the town died of it there, and infected that portion. The disease would find rapid increase, and Chatta-nooga would suffer the disasters characteristic of Hickman, Memphis and Grenada. The whites would die first, next the doctors, and then it would sweep the negroes. The theory of elevations and malaria had been completely dispelled. There was but one way to keep yellow fever out of this country, and that through the passage of a law by Congress establishing and enforcing the most rigid quarantine on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Union City, Tenn., had demonstrated

Telegraphic dispatches from India leave little room for hope that the Afghan difficulty will be arranged peacefully. The government is hastening on military preparations. Troops are being collected from all sides and sent in various points on the northwest frontier of India A correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs as follows: government will make Lahore their headquarters for the winter, and will not return to Calcutta. The foreign officer has received orders from the camp at Labore. This looks as if the Viceroy entertained no hopes of peace. The government is anxious to avoid acting harshly. The Ameer has still the choice of submission open to him. In any event I doubt whether an attempt to invade Afghanistan on a large scale will be made until spring. Accurate information regarding the Ameer's strength is wanting, but it is known that he has a well equipped standing army, after the European model, besides irregular levies. most difficult qustion to be encountered is the possible hostile attitude of the border tribes. The faintest mistake in tact, or error of judgement, might excite a blaze of warfare along the whole frontier of 800 miles. It is estimated that these tribes can easily turn out 100,000 fighting men. The released Fenian prisoners, Ed-

and most equal state on earth.—Chanward O'Meagher Condon and Patrick Melody, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. on board the steamer Mosel. The reception committee assembled on board the revenue cutter Sherman, which was given them for the occasion by the government and proceeded down the bay to meet them. They took them on board at the quarrantine and a scene of the most stirring charac ter took place. They were warmly three hours. Ah, they must have been embraced by their fellow-countrymen. Both Condon and Melody looked strong and healthy. They were delighted bevond measure at the cordial reception which was granted them. They were conveyed in carriages to Sweeney's Hotel. The committee of Nationals, been an emotion of rapture, there was through Michael Davitt, presented them with a long address of welcome. Both Mr. Condon and Mr. Melody made that a "falling-out" between them just brief responses to the address and returned their cordial and heartfelt

given, but a substantial purse is being made up.

Sacred edifices do not seem to be rearded by the cry of hard times The American Architect gives a list—said to be not complete—of 127 churches in various parts of the country, and representing all denominations, which are either in process of construction or upon which extensive improvements are making.

Huddersfield, England, wrestled with the tramp question and sent the tramps up for thirty days. Tramps increased notwithstanding. Investigation ensued. Committee reported that tramps should be sent up ten days only. Tramps decreased. Reason: Tirty day men get soup, suet pudding, porridge, gruel and meat. Ten day men get only bread and water. Ten days to the tramp were sufficient.

The Princess Alice disaster has brought up innumerable suggestions are kept but one or two hours in the ing aside their dresses in the middle of and discussions. A scientific paper says that the great loss of life was due principally to the poisonous state of the water, rendered deadly by the accumulation of filth and chemical matter from manufactories in the vicinity. Of the 600 drowned over 100 have not been identified, and probably never will be, The Scientific American calls for pocket life buoys, and wants some American inventor to step forward and invent one. It wants something that the hawkers can sell for twentymuch original thought, in steamboats to repeated insults from the women five or fifty cents; something that could be carried in the pocket without tant customers. The succession of the leans, in return for the most scrupulinconvenience, easily and securely atlous non-interference and courtesy on tached to the trunk or shoulders and their part, it is ordered that hereafter, inflated, if need be, after the wearwhen any female shall by word, ges- er is in the water; something that could be attached to a child instantly, evenings to many laborers in the city. tempt for any officer or soldier of the or to the largest-sized adult, and keep United States, she shall be regarded the wearer affoat until help reaches him. But some will say, "Be it granted and held liable to be treated as a wo-lat the working classes may find some man of the town plying her avocation." An English paper suggests that air skirts should be worn by women passengers, which could be inflated in a few moments. Thus, while the topic is fresh, numberless devices will be suggested, until by and by the subject will be forgotten, and the ingenious projects end, perhaps, in talk.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars from the passage of the silver bill up to October 1 amounts to \$10,-212,500. This amount coined in seven nate at any of these places. The fever months is more than twice the coinage at Hickman, Ky., was directly tracea-ble to two apple boys, who went on an infected steamer and were taken with eighty years. There is probably not the black vomit. The two men who more than two millions now in circulation, as the dollars soon return through the customs or are transferred by means of the silver certificates. Under the law of Congress admitting

merchandise into the mails as thirdclass matter, the Postmaster General recently issued an order that gold should be considered as mailable matter. These directions are, however, causing considerable dissatisfaction among postmasters, and several have protested against being comto receive gold. The repelled sponsibility incurred in its carriage and delivery is greater than they wish to assume. Although its loss does not fall upon the Government, but upon the sender, the disappearance of a package of gold at any point between the forwarding office and its destination would cast an unpleasant cloud upon the whole line, and the great temptation would render such dishonesty at least possible. The comparatively large quanity of gold that is presented for mailing shows that persons are willing to take the risk, and place implicit confidence in Government employes, although the present mode of mailing it is not as safe as a registered letter. The opinbe considered mailable matter and received and forwarded, notwithstanding the general desire to the contrary.

The Vanderbilt will case drags its dirty length along, month after month. to the disgust of decent people and the detriment of good morals. It is the worst exhibition of the public washing of private linen that has happened since the Beecher nastiness ceased to sicken a long-enduring public. The private life of the old Commodore and his associates of both sexes and various classes is laid bare, and its blemishes held up to the gaze of the world. Exposures are made, to prevent which the old man's favorite son should have been willing to sacrifice more than one of the eighty millions that were left to him. And when we remember that all this might have been prevented and an amicable settlement effected by the payment to the ne'er-do-well of the family of a comparatively small amount, we are at a loss to understand the motives that governed him. Had the money been demanded by outside parties as blackmail, the case would have been very different. Then Mr. Vanderbilt would have been fully justified in fighting them through the courts. But it seems to us to be doing a great wrong to his father's memory when he permits this wretched business to proceed, rather than hand over to his brother and sister a small portion of the immense wealth left him.

### Too Much Firmness.

One of the sad results of too much firmness" is recorded in the Hartford Coruant. Last August, James Parker, of Paterson, N. J., died and left his property to an only son, who had become estranged from him on political questions during the war, the father being a Lincoln manthe son a warm partisan of Little Mac. "After the latter's nomination for the Presidency, the son announced to his father his determination to vote for McClellan. The old gentleman wrote back that if he did he would be disinherited. The son replied that if the old gentleman voted for Lincoln he would have nothing more to do with him. The senior Parker voted for Lincoln, and the son heard of it. At the close of the war, instead of coming home, he went to the West, and had no further communication with his parent. When James died, however, he devised all his propthanks. Another address was present- erty to his son. The son has accumued the exiles by the Philo-celtic Socie- lated considerable property; and since ty, through Mr. E. J. Rowe, No public demonstration or parade will be East to claim his inheritance."

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1878.

### Republican Nominations.

State. Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER
Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELLISS A. GOWER,
Member of the State Board of Education—GEO.
F. EDWARDS.

Congressional. Second District-EDWIN WILLITS.

Senator-J WEBSTER CHILDS. Representative, 1st District-EDWARD P. AL-LEN. County.

Sheriff—HENRY S. BOUTELL.
Clerk—E. B. CLARK.
Treasurer—STEPHEN FAIRCHILD.
Prosecuting Attorney—FRANK EMERICK.
Circuit Court Commissioners—JAMES McMAMON, and FRED. A. HUNT.
SHIVEYOR—JOHN K. YOCUM.
COTOMERS—FRANK K. OWEN, and W. G.

### COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 31, J. Webster Childs. NOVEMBER 1. Salem Station, .....J. Webster Childs.

THE Ann Arbor member of the Prohibition party is anxious to hold some mass meetings in that city.

THE Democratic campaign seems to languish in Dexter. At a meeting the other evening, where the speaker was a gentlemau well known in the social, literary, and business circles of Ypsilanti, "the audience," says the Dexter Leader, "was variously estimated at from twenty to twenty-

EDWIN WILLITS wears his red ribbon on the floor of Congress, and yet the Prohibition County Convention went out of its way to recommend Mr. Willits' apponent. Every vote cast for the Prohibition candidate is half a vote for Card and half a vote for Thomas. Who is willing to make such sacrifices?

heretofore unknown to the public. We have been invited to take one of the leading parts. At present we are undecided whether to take part or not .- Ann Arbor Demo-

The voters of the county know Col. Burleigh's histrionic abilities too well to deprive themselves of the pleasure of his acting and him of the certain applause of his audience.

THE day of speculation as to the probabilities of a new railroad is past, new is the time for work. The question is not merely shall we have a new road, but it is as well, shall we keep the roads we have? The held by the workingmen cited are rife in all Hillsdale road barely pays the expenses of parts of the country. It is the work of this running trains, leaving nothing whatever campaign to instruct the people in the true for repairs. As things are now, in less than three years the road will have to be abandoned. By building a road from Ypsilanti to Pontiac, our city would be placed at the intersection of two trunk lines. One hundred thousand dollars must be raised along the line of the Hillsdale road, thirty thousand must come from Ypsilanti. The question is shall we have three roads or one? The answer is left to the citizens.

Mr. Blaine's Detroit speech, published in the inside pages. The speech is straightfor-ward, manly, honest and convincing. That pending in every instance for the develop inside pages. The speech is straightforis a forcible part which charterizes the Greenbackers as a party who are now seeking to turn aside into the desert the people who have just come in sight of the promised land of honest money. The history of the greenback, although rapid and vivid, is true to the letter; even admitting that the bonds are payable in the greenbacks already issued (which is not a fact), it is shown that to pay them with a further issue is a monstrous assumption of power. ative, or blood-purifier, to arrest the ac-Again, Mr Blaine shows how inempetent Congress are, and must be, to adjust the currency; and he also shows the folly of a return to State Banks, the inability of the United States to get new notes into circulation, the fallacy in taxing bonds, the real incidence of national taxation, and the advantages of a special dispulsion. The speech is intersperced with anecdotes, which make it extremely interesting.

### THE NATIONALS.

A writer in the Atlantic for November has collected the opinions of thirty-four work- the inhabitants are notably free from this ingmen, all residents of one of the three States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. All of them were natives of this country, had received common-school educations, and were considered honest, sober and industrious men, all of them members of the National party. If these men plaint without deriving any benefit from the way and the common of the national party. may fairly be taken as the representatives of a large class of our workingmen (and there seems to be no reason why they may not be so taken), the reports of their opinions show that a most alarming ignorance, a great amount of credulity, and no little superstition, exists among the bone and

marrow of our boasted civilization. The freedom with which these men quote from history is only equaled by the false notions they draw from its pages. It is boldly stated that all commercial panics in this country have been caused by State or National banks, whereas the truth of the matter is that the three systems of National lately introduced to the United States, and

REPUBLICAN RALLY

Gen. W. H. Gibson Of Ohio

Monday Afternoon

Light Guard Hall Follett Hall Monday Evening 7:30 o'clock 2 o'clock

banking known in this country were each organized to help the nation out of financial straits, and each accomplished its purpose.

Again, the call is for absolute money, and the statement is made that such money would circulate at a discount of from onefourth to one-half per cent. Here the fallacy is in supposing that we are to do nothing else than to pay debts already contracted. Of course the government can, with the permission of the Supreme Court, make anything a tender in payment of debts, and that tender will be worth its face value in payment of debts,-that is, the creditor must take it at par. But all the legislation in the world cannot make paper worth its face or anywhere near its face in future contracts; and, after all, the greatest use for money is to provide for the future. One of the laborers consulted said that

the government should at once begin large works of internal improvement. The Erie Canal should be enlarged, and a new canal should be cut through the State of Michigan. The laboring men now complain of the burdens of taxation; what, then, would they do if the taxes were increased to pay for such extravagances? Even if the rich did pay the taxes, they would eventually fall on the poor men, because capital would be taken from the wages fund and locked up in enterprises which will not pay for generations yet to come.

Still another laborer urges that the government operate the railroads and telegraphs. But the more the government increases its operations the greater the field for rings, and the less the economy of management. One man, probably from New Jersey, wants the government to regulate the agricultural productions,-"to determine, for instance, how many sweet potatoes would probably be needed each year, so that the market might not be over-supplied." The idea of the government estimating the appetites of the people is somewhat amusing.

Perhaps the most absurd idea is that we "UP Salt river." This standard old play will be re-produced on Tuesday the 5th of November, with entirely new scenery. Several of our well-known, stock actors are advertised to appear, as also many others advertised to appear, as also many others are advertised to appear, as also many others are the repulsion. We which the President executed." The man continues with apparent seriousness, "It would be wise to put the management of the Indians wholly under the direction of the spirits." Undoubtedly such a course would saye much bother.

The writer of the article concludes by saying that, while the men were undoubtedly in earnest, he failed to discover any sense of responsibility for the grave changes they propose to make, but rather there was noticeable a spirit of recklessness of all consequences. We cannot, if we would, shut our Edward Heindl, eyes to the fact that such opinions as those methods of finance, to teach them that wealth comes only by saving, and that honesty is not only right, but that it is also the best policy.

THE NATIONAL SCOURGE.

It is estimated that the annual damages The answer is left to the citizens.

The attention of our readers is called to fr. Blaine's Detroit speech, published in the of thousands of human souls into eternity. ment of the disease upon the scrofulous diathesis, or temperament, of the victim. Thus the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of accute disease or a slight nervous prostration, will engender consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by habit. proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact nature of the disease is understood, viz: the accumulation and deposition of scrofulous matter (tubercles in the lungs, Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alter vantages of a specie circulation. The remedies before the public, and have been alone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequaled advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advan-tage of being situated in a climate where

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### VPSHANTH MARKETS.

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APPLES, per bbl, 50@75 BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00. BEANS-80@\$1.20. Butter—16. Corn—38@40 per bush. Chickens—Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4. Eggs-12@18. HAY-\$8.00@\$10.00 per ton HIDES-50

Honey-In cap, 20. HAMS-9@10. LARD-The market stands at 8@9. ONIONS—90 per bbl. OATS, NEW, 20@25.

PORK-In bbl., \$10.00. POTATOES—40@50. TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60. Turkeys—Live, 7@8.
Wheat, Extra—85.

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> Thomas Ryan, Clarinette and Viola.

Rudolph Hennig, Violoncello.

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DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying Shoddy Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

### CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND ÖFFICE,
Lansing, Oct. 3rd, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Primary School Land, situate in Washtenaw
County, forfeited for non-payment of Interest, will
be offered for sale at public auction at this office
Nov. 14, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Commissioner.

No. of Certifi. Description. Sec. Town. Range. 2253 SE% of SW% 16 18 3E

The "CROWNING GLORY" Is the only Cooking Stove in the world with the Baking Oyen Extending Rearward, ver the rear extension a Portable Planisher ER RESERVOIR. It is manufactured only by

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO. Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in every place. It is the only Stove in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m6

### FOR 20 CENTS This well known and popular Club will give one of their grand Concerts under the auspices of the

WILL BE SENT To Any Address in the United States,

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The New York Evening Post shows no falling off since the death of Mr. Bryant, but rather the contrary, if anything—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

It maintains the high standard set up for it by the late Mr. Bryant.—[Utuca Herald.

The best of evening newspapers by all odds.—[Lonisville Courier-Journal.

The leading representative afternoon daily of New York City.—[New Haven Commonwealth.

The wisest and soundest of all our newspapers:—[New York Independent.

Has a very large circulation among the respectable reading public of this city.—[N. Y. World.

Accepted at the South as the best authority on any subject.—[New Orleans Times.

Best display of JEWELRY, Best display of MASONIC JEWELS AND BADGES OF THEIR OWN MANUFAC TURE,

Twelve Months For \$1.50.

Semi-Weekly, one year ..... \$3 00 (SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.)

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### NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes,

By A. N. Johnson, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is endorsed by practical Singing School teachers as of the best. 77 Airs for practice, 40 Hymn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glees and 4-Part Songs, all intimately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy Method for teaching the notes. The moderate price is in its favor. Parts 600s. in its favor. Price 60cts., or \$6 per doz-

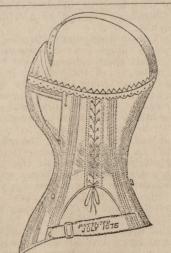
Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ,

By WM. H. CLARKE, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (Pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to compose and extemporize interludes and voluntaries, as well as to play them. Price \$3.00.

The Musical Record

The Weekly Musical paper of the country! Dex-TER SMITH, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 5 ets. per copy, \$2 per year. 312 pages of sunsic per year. per year.
books sents post free for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.



DUPLEX SKIRT SUPPORTER.

The above cut shows a side view of the "Duplex Skirt Supporter." This Supporter is so arranged that it can be instantly adjusted to fit any form, either at the bust or hips. The length of the waist can also be regulated by means of the side lacers. The Skirt Supporter is made with closed or solid backs, and the bones are so arranged that they do not come in the center, thus that they do not come in the center, thus avoiding any pressure upon the spine, and giving great support. The shoulder straps are cut in such shape that they will not slip from the shoulder, and by means of the buttons the skirts may be suspended, and the entire weight will rest upon the shoulders and not upon the bips, as is the case ers and not upon the hips, as is the case with ordinary corsets. This Supporter is especially adapted to the present style of dress, being cut perfectly plain and straight in the back, without bustle or fullness. For sale by H. P. Glover.

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Gencall SIDGREAVES & CO., 2 Russell House Block, opposite the Market, DE TROIT, dealers in

Fruits and Produce on Commission Speedy Sales Effected and Quick Returns Guaranteed.

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23

Consignment of all kinds of Fruits and Produc olicited. 753-764 New and Decided IMPROVEMENT in the

# MANUFACTURE of

THE LOCK-TIP.

Patented Dec. 25, 1877.

The Lock Tip is a metal clasp holding the cover to the tips so securely that it is impossible to pull them apart without tearing the cover all to pieces. We have thus attained in simplest form, what we have tried for years to get, an improvement that requires no explanation because it is amparent at sight. It is

MOUNTING CHROMOS, ADVERTIS-ING CARDS, ETC.,

Mounted in any style at New York prices. It will pay all to whom it may concern to get prices be-DETROIT PICTURE FRAME FAC-TORY, 34 and 39 Atwater St. East.

### M. S. SMITH & CO.

THE JEWELERS of Detroit were awarded

ELEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS At the late MICHIGAN STATE FAIR as follows

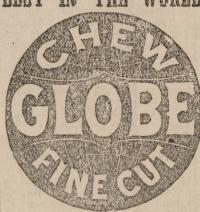
Best display of DIANONDS, Best display of AMERICAN WATCHES,

Best display of GOLD HEAD CANES. Best display of SOLID SILVERWARE, Best display of SILVDR-PLATED WARE,

Best display of CLOCKS, USEFUL AND ORNA MENTAL, Best display of BRONZE STATUARY Best display of TABLE CUTLERY, And for the CENTURY VASE,

### M. S. SMITH & CO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND SILVERSMITHS

Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, 760-771 DETROIT.



'If you try it," "You'll always buy it.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. Walker. McGraw Co. DETROIT.



TENT THOS. S. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Control

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY. TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., 126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. We report to subscribers the standing of all busi-

men. Address communications to
J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH.
745-m6 GOLDSMITH'S, (Bryant & Stratton) U (Bryant & Stratton)
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY DETROIT, MICH.

Its course of instruction, fa Its course of instruction, is clitties, management and corps of teachers, are unsurpassed by any similar institution on the continent Its large patronage and popularity is positive proof of its superiority. Col

D. D. MALLORY & CO. PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED DIAMED BELAND

OF FRESH OYSTERS.



FIZUTES and VEGETABLES Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS 68 Jefferson Ave., PETROIT.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS AT FACTORY
PIANOS AND ORGANS AT FACTORY OUR NEW 140 XX AND XXX

UMBREL! AS,

Are made of an entirely new fabric, the finest count, silkiest finish and most durable wear of any material ever made into Umbrelias.

The XX & XXX are superior to both the finest Scotch and Alpaca, and will supersede them in all cases wherever shown.

SOLD BY LEADING JOBBERS & RETAILES.

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PIRRUS AND ORGANS AT FACTORY PRINTED AND PRINTS. Great Factory and Second-hand Instruments of first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPACTORY. For cash or installment, AGENTS WANTED for WATERS'S SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PI-ANDS. Hilustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SUNS, Manuscript of the Compact of the Compac

A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire-side Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

25 Chromo Cards, Cupids, Mottoes, Flowers, etc. No two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau N. Y.

Price, TEN Cents.

NEWSPAPER

# ADVERTISING

118th EDITION,

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population gre9ter than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving gseatest value in proportion to the prices charged. Also, the Religious and Agricultural Journals, very complete lists, and many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and much other information which a beginner in advertising would do well to possess. Address GEO. P. ROWELL& CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Sprace Street, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



NUMBER PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PRE-MATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead of the lead of the lead of the lead of the lead of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over includence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and nany years of experience in treating these special baseases.

diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphiets, which we desire
to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druzgists at \$1
per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by
mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Set Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and by an druggists every where.

742-760



HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading

Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABEIS BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-halm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat

the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no pre-judice keep you from trying this great medi-cine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or

PRICES 50 CENTS AND \$1 PER BOTTLE. Great saving to buy large size. "Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N.Y. 127 772

positive proof of its superiority. lege paper sent free.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

A certain and speedy cure for intemperance. Destroys appetite for alcoholic liquors, and builds up nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperante indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures all kind of Fever, Dyspepsia, and Torpidity of the Liver. Sold by druggists. Frice \$1 per bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects, Intemperance as a disease," sent free. Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond St., New York.

Maine.

25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c., plain or gold. Agents outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Huil & Co., Hudson, N. Y.

50 Mixed Cards, with name, by mail, 100ts,

### YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE. East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M. Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE East-10:30 A. M., 5 P. M. West-10:30 A. M., 6 P. M. Hillsdale-8:15 A. M.

And now-what now but weighted boughs, Gold, rubies, without measure, And soarlet leaf and yellow sheaf Heap up the royal treasure; While purpling vine full veined with wine, Thrills with intenser pleasure,

And earth robs heaven of every hue When love is ripe, and hearts beat true

Yet stay! although the falling snow
The warm, bright earth is hiding.
Though dull and gray the shortening day
Comes like a sudden chiding.
Full well we know the hearth-fire's glow In dearest eyes abiding;
For last is best, the whole world through,
When love is tried, and hearts beat true.

—E. E. Brown in November Atlantic.

form Club recently adopted the following resolution: "That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the ladies of the Christian Tem-

will probably profit by its experiences.

longing to the estate of W. B. Kinne is Winkle. For the benefit of those of our ing money on purchasing Picture Frames now selling at cost. The goods are of new readers who wish to get an insight to the and attractive patterns and command a play, we give a short sketch of the plot: rapid sale. There is left a good assortment | The story, which is founded on an inci-

Ypsilanti on Monday next, is said to be one of the best of Ohio orators. He has a reputation in this State as an effective temper- The notary was to deliver up these papers ance speaker. The meetings will take place at Light Guard Hall on Monday afternoon dest. Follett Hall in the evening. Every and at Follett Hall in the evening. Every his faithful corporal. The General is kill-red in an attack, his wife is lost sight of, the present himself, but also to bring a friend with him.

be occupied by home speakers. Among prosperity which the corporal's return signifies, steals the old soldier's indentification those who have already promised to make short addresses may be mentioned Hon. C.
Shier, Rev. W. W. Washburn, Charles
Wheeler, Sam'l Vaughan, Eugene Laible,
and Watson Snyder. Others will speak if short addresses may be mentioned Hon. C. and Watson Snyder. Others will speak if

plains itself:

F. P. BOGARDUS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

pany, and would have been acknowledged field, overheard the name which was delivsooner had I not been absent.

E. C. Brown Ass't Gen'l Sup't M. C. R. R.

Chas Wooodard and Mr. Jas. Hutchinson drove over the proposed line of the Pontiac and Ypsilanti railroad, and on their return, Mr. Woodard said that the proposed line offered the most level road bed he had ever known. On Thursday Mr. Woodard formed a suryeying party consisting of himself, J. Hutchinson, C. Sewell, V. T. Sweeton, C. Dickinson, C. Bogardus, and J. Shipman. Starting at Saxon's corners, they surveyed five miles on Thurday, and returned to this city at night. Hereafter they will get the best accomodations they can find along the line of the road. They expect to be gone about sixteen days.

A TEMPERANCE PRAYER MEETING. - The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will hold a special prayer meeting at their rooms on Thursday, Oct. 31st, from half-past ten A. M. until four P. M. All persons having at heart an inst. interest in this cause are cordially invited for \$300. to attend. The object is this: that realizing the importance of right legislation to the cause of temperance, and the fact that in this, as in every other part of our work, our dependence is on God, let us pray for the temperance men, and especially for our Clerk \$500: prosecuting attorney, \$800; brothers of the Reform Clubs, that they may carry their principles to the polls, and poor \$3 per day and mileage included. that through their power our beloved State may be redeemed from the thraldom of the liquor traffic.

By order of the Secretary.

Mrs. J. H. Parsons.

to buy them. Again, the entertainments given by the ladies are quite as good and quite as cheap as any other entertainments given in this city. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club is superior to any other club now tette Club is superior to any other club now before the public, and the ladies are doing before the public, and the ladies are doing made, although the free use of the hall was a real favor to take the responsibility of given by the regents. The club had to pay bringing this troupe to Ypsilanti. We fear the Hutchinsons and the speakers. The bringing this troupe to Ypsilanti. We fear that our citizens are a little too prone to consider as charity any money that goes to consider as charity any money that goes to enrich themselves and not strangers. If the Ladies' Library shall make a handsome profit out of the concert, our citizens will be doubly the gainers,—they will have en- over the T. & A. A. Railroad, at the invitajoyed some of the best of music, and they tion of Gov. Ashley. will have more books to read during the

long winter evenings; whereas if the money had been spent for a ticket to an entertainment given by some travelling company, a single evening's enjoyment would be the there be a good house on Tuesday evening, and in this way let it be shown that Ypsilanti is proud of the Ladies' Library Association, and is anxious to sustain it.

THE LADIES' LITERARY CLUB. - The Ladies' Literary Club will finish the study of Africa at the next meeting the first Tuesday in October, 3 P. M., at the rooms of the Ladies' Library Association. The since its commencement: Geography of York. Africa, Explorations, Productions—animal, vegetable and mineral, Commerce, Slave trade, Colonies of Serie Leone and Siberia, to ask the people along the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the L. A. R. Ramoud to garments and have them dyed and made equal to ask the people along the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the L. A. R. Ramoud to garments and have them dyed and made equal to ask the people along the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the L. A. R. Ramoud to garments and have them dyed and made equal to ask the people along the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the L. A. R. Ramoud to garments and have them dyed and made equal to ask the people along the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the L. A. R. Ramoud to garments and have them dyed and made equal to ask the people along the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the catelliston of the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the right of way and the line of the proposed road to furnish the next meeting will be readings of selections from the play of "Antony and Cleopatra." The next work will be study of Asia. It is hoped all ladies who feel five per cent. is guaranteed. interested in this society will attend. No The annual meeting of the Toledo & Ann struments, backgrounds, etc. She desires the patro

perance Union for their donation of \$5.00." must have become aware of the fact that the teachers of the Union School went to supes) who form his troupe, are to play the Detroit to inspect the workings of the pub- four-act drama of "The Soldier's Trust," lic schools of that city. We go to press at Light Guard Hall, on Monday evening too early to learn the result of their visit, next. Mr. Boniface comes with the best of but we may be sure that both teachers and notices from the press of Buffalo, Syracuse notices from the press of Buffalo, Syracuse and the many other cities where he has played, and some papers have gone so far played, and some papers have gone so far as to rank his characterization of Corporal scholars enjoyed the day, and that both and the many other cities where he has CLOSING OUT.—The large and selected as to rank his characterization of Corporal stock of jewelry, clocks and watches be- Antoine with Joseph Jefferson's Rip Van the Emporium and see the chances for sav-

from which one can select castors, pickle dent in the army list of Napoleon Bona-castors, syrup cups, jewelry, clocks, etc.

dent in the army list of Napoleon Bona-parte, is this: Corporal Antoine is entrust-ed with the General's child, the fruit of a Republican Rally.—General W. H. Gib-son, of Ohio, who is announced to speak in tablish her identity, and leaving her certain child is taken to the corporal's home and reared as his daughter, the corporal is subsequently captured and confined as a pris-Mass Meeting.—The Prohibitionists are to have another mass meeting at Light Guard Hall, Thursday evening next, Oct. 31. On this occasion the entire evening will land, and understanding the menace to his programming the composed by home encourage. papers, puts in their place the amount of the old corporal dumb; he cannot read or Our Firemen.—The following letter exefforts to express the necessity of pronouncing the name, afford Mr. Bonifa e the opportunity to display his powers as a por-Chief Engineer Fire Department,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

Dear Sir: Please accept the enclosed \$20.00 for the valuable services you rendered this Company at Wayne, Oct. 9th.

The promptness with which you responded to our call is fully appreciated by this Company, and would have been acknowledged.

portunity to display his powers as a portury of the emotions, and his sorrow, regret and painful casting about for a way out of his difficulty, excite the sympathy of his addience to a very marked extent. In this painful strait he meets Picard, a fellow-comrade who, while lying wounded on the field overheard the recommendation of the pany, and would have been acknowledged. ered to Antoine by the General, and who, understanding the corporal's dumb show, agrees to pronounce the name before the notary. That functionary is summoned, Gone to Pontiac.—A few days ago Mr. Chas Wooodard and Mr. Jas. Hutchinson drove over the proposed line of the Pontiac and Ypsilanti railroad, and on their return, owner of the lands that he may make his claim upon them sure. After more plots and mischief the old man suddenly finds his speech, and pronounes the name that wrests the land from the dominancy of a villain, establishes the legitimacy of their real possesor, and terminates the play very opp. P. O.

ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the Saline Standard. This is a funny world.

Conrad G. Helber, of Lima, a man about sixty years of age, suicided on the night of 13th instant by jumping into a

The barn of Michael McEnany, of Sharon, was burned on the night of the 12th linst. Insured in the Washtenaw Mutual P. O.

From the Ann Arbor Democrat.

a year on all county officers. The salaries or county officers now stand as follows: poor, \$3 per day and mileage included.

The red ribbon meetings held Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings in University Hall were a success, although not so much as was anticipated. The attendance Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon was good, MRS. J. H. PARSONS.

THE CONCERT.—The ladies who have in charge the only public library in town, never ask the citizens to give them money. The amount of the yearly sabscription equals the price paid for an average book, so that it is vastly cheaper to rent books than it is related to the price paid for the price paid for an average book, so that it is vastly cheaper to rent books than it is a lard, of Chicago. The Hutchinson family

> From the Ann Arbor Register. Court is being held in Hangsterfer's hall. The Board of Supervisors and county officers take a complimentary trip to Toledo

Geo. S. Wheeler, of Salem, deserves great 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

credit. When representing our Board of Supervisors at Lansing, he got the asses valuation of this county reduced \$1,500,000.

By mistake of the clerk, the case of Dougsingle evening's enjoyment would be the utmost benefit derived. By all means let printed docket for this term. The mistake has been rectified, and the case will come

The cost of the new court house will be as follows: Contract price, \$56,900; extras, \$6,255; grading, piping, and furniture. \$3,285; architect's commission (say), \$3,000; total, \$69,440.

The so-called owners of the Lee farm gate patent, on Monday commenced suit in the United States circuit court against Philo E. Galpin and Adam Cook, of Ann Arbor, Wm. Osius, of Pittsfield, and L. C. Allen, S. Culfollowing is an outline of the work ver, F. F. Humphrey, and John Kelly, of

In dearest eyes abiding;
For last is best, the whole world through, when love is tried, and hearts beat true.

—E. E. Brown in November Atlantic.

A Good Resolution.—The Ypsilanti Reform Club recently adopted the following esolution: "That we tender our heavifelt hanks to the ladies of the Christian Temperance Union for their donation of \$5.00."

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—On Friday he teachers of the Union School went to supes) who form his trouge, are to play the

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

That this is the best time ever known to rocure and use Wall Papers will be found whole year to beautify your homes. Call at DRUGS, Chromos, etc., etc.

Use Caution.—In calling for that excel-lent medicine, the Great English Cough Remedy, be sure you get no other palmed off on you.

-Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the woest case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. Van Tuyl.

-"It seems as if I should cough my head off" is sometimes the impatient ex-clamation of a sufferer from a severe Cough. Quell the paroxysms with Hale's Honey of Horehouna and Tar. The relief is im-mediate and the cure certain. Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. Oct.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common and night. tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?

AY BOARDERS can be nicely accommodated at J. P. Dickinson's residence No. 25 River St., ten minutes walk

TEW BARBER SHOP.—On Ninde street, near Neat's Grocery Store. Shaving 5cts. Hair Cutting 15cts.

B UILDINGS MOVED.—F. W. Cleve-B land is now prepared to move and raise buildings or to let tools for moving and raising. Work done at lowest rates.

HOLD ON! You are hereby notified that I have the largest and best line

.-GLOSS STARCH at 7cts per lb. at the Gift Tea Store, opp. P. O.

N ADMITTED FACT, that Guild has the best cent Tobacco in the Try it before you buy any other.

20c.—GOOD RIO COFFEE at 20cts per lb., at the Gift Tea Store, opp.

THE BEST 5 and 10 cent Cigars at

25 C.—GOOD BAKING POWDER at 25cts, at

THAT HEALTH PIPE, only ten cents

50°C.—The best 50ct Japan Tea in the market, at the Gift Tea Store, opp.

A NOBBY LINE of new styles Pipes from 3 to 10 cents at Guild's. \$10,000 Worth of Glassware &c., given away with Tea and Coffee at the Gift Tea Store, opp.

MOKERS' ARTICLES of all kinds at A. Guild's.

A. Guild's. 6) C.-BEST O. G. Java at 35cts, at the 30 Gift Tea Store, opp. P. O.

THOICE PREMIUM Berkshire Boars / and Sows for sale at low figures, con sidering quality of stock. Call on or address WM. Densmore, Ypsilanti, Mich. opening at P. O. Box 403.

10°C.—COCA SHELLS at 10cts per lb. at the Gift Tea Store, opp P. O.

POR SALE, A No. 3 MaGee Furnace, cost \$75, will sell for \$30. Inquire of C. Spencer at the Post Office.

25 C.—BEST RIO COFFEE at 25cts

DROBABLY no one preparation has received so much praise from its patrons, nor is deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer! We but echo the woice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it the best Hair Dressing in the world. It stands unrivaled. Those who are affected with diseases of the scalp accompanied with itching or irritation, find relief and renewal in this invaluable reme-

Local and Special Notices.

ooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

HOP YEAST.

A superior article of Hop Yeast can still be found t No. 25 Ellis street. 758 MRS. E. C. HAWKINS.

THAT "THAT GUOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invit my friends to pass not to the right or left, but brin their dress and business suits to me and I will cu and make them up neatly and with dispatch RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's baker JOHN BIDDLE. at the Depot

THAT IS SO. WHAT?

E. Elliott Cleans and Repairs Clothes better than my one in town. Why just look at these clothes of At a meeting of the parties interested in the extension of the T. & A. A. Railroad to shop and see for yourself. Bring along those faded

Opp. Fireman's Hall, Huron St

A DVANCE IN ART.

Mrs. J. H. Parsons having secured the services Mr. G. W. Wood, is refitting her gallery with new in

MEDICINES. STATIONERY,

WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

### PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM, Opp. Depot.

1878.

FRESH ARRIVAL

Of a large stock of

### FALL & WINTER GOODS

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### COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, OCT. 26, 1878.

### BLAINE!

HIS SPEECH AT DETROIT, OCT. 14th.

The Financial Issue Thoroughly

Discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITI-MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MICHIGAN: I am not here to speak of any State issues that may be pending in Michigan. I know nothing about them and I have no right to speak to you in regard to them. Local self-government wisely commits those things to you, as similar issues are committed to us in Maine. I am here to speak to you of the issues which are common to Maine and Michigan; which interest every citizen of the United States; issues of interest te all who are bound together by the common brotherhood of American by the common brotherhood of American citizenship; and, Mr. Chairman, I may say that the issue which is now engaging say that the issue which is now engaging public attention in regard to the finances cught not to be here. There is no occasion for it. It is entirely impertinent to any public question before the people of the United States to day. It is brought here without cause, without justification, without provocation. For I venture to say, Mr. Chairman, that if there be any in this large assemblage of men, as I amount there are who have known Michisure there are, who have known Michigan ever since its territorial days, I am very sure that not one of them has ever known the paper currency which circu-lated among the people of Michigan to be at as near an equality with coin as the \$700,000,000 of paper money of to-day. [Applause.] Never. Why, the National party, or the Greenback party, to give them the largest liberty and license, are only doing business on three-eights of 1 per cent. [Applause and laughter.] For that is the difference to-day between parameters of the percent of the state o

per and coin.
A voice—That's it. A voice—That's it.

And we belong to the 99\(^5\) per cent.
party. [Arpplause and laughter.] And if there be, Mr. Chairman, anything of hardship in resumption; if there be anything of adversity to be met iff there be any pinch of contraction, which distresses any man in the United States, I submit to you that that period has passed and that the people of the United States and that the people of the United States are to-day at the practical resumption of specie payments, and the question is not whether you will go forward with certain measures for the resumption of specie payments, but whether, having practically attained it, you will, by positive measures of active legislation, proceed to exercise and debag your current. tive measures of active legislation, proceed to destroy and debase your currency and go backward from specie payment. We have, I must say, reached Pisgah's top in our financial march. And we are looking right down into the promised land of honest money. And it looks inviting and cheerful, and encouraging and prosperous. And just when we, as a people, are about to set our feet upon it, up jumps the National Green-back party and says, "Do not go one step in that direction, but go back with us and let us wander 40 years more through a financial wilderness." [Ap-plause.] Well, we don't propose to do it.

plause.] Well, we don't propose to do it.

ORIGIN OF THE GREENBACK.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it may be instructive to us to review briefly the facts of history that have brought us face to face with the issues where we now stand. Seventeen years ago this country confronted a great rebellion with an empty Treasury. And the first step toward the suppression of that rebellion, besides calling for 75,000 men, was the assembling of Congress in an extra session, called by President Lincoln, on the 4th day of July, 1861. When that session of Congress met, its first financial measure was to authorize the Secretary of the Treastory of the Tr gress met, its first financial measure was to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000 on the faith and credit of the United States. And then, for ready money, to issue \$50,000,000 of demand notes, payable on presentation, in coin. They were set in circulation. The money authorized to be borrowed was borrowed. And during the autumn and early winter of that year, the military situation was not encouraging. And our outlook was still further complicated by a threatened trouble with England, growing out of the seizure of Slidell and Mason. Under that complication of dis-Mason. Under that complication of disasters, from without and within, the banks of the United States on the last day of December, 1861, suspended specie payment. And the Government of the United States followed suit the next day, and \$3,000,000 of these demand notes went to protest in a single day in the city of New York. And when Congress met, as I need not remind you, sir, (turning to ex-Senator Chandler) after the hard times of '61, in January, '62, they again met with an empty treasury and an embarrassed military situation. The demand notes, as I have said, had gone to protest, and that, Mr. Chairman, is the very fact that should end this discussion, this fiat nonsense; because the Govern-ment of the United States found, just as you and I will find if we give a note and you and I will find If we give a note and can't pay it, it goes to protest; and there never was a government big enough to avoid the protest if it did not keep the promise. [Applause.] And \$3,000,000 went to protest in one day. Therefore, when Congress came to confront that great situation ittook a step of an extraor-dinary nature. A step of momentous importance; a step which had never been taken before by this Government; a step which had never been taken before by any government, except with dishonor and disaster following. It took the step of issuing \$150,000,000 of paper money, declaring it to be a legal tender in all transactions between man and man. And yet, extraordinary as this step was, Mr. Chairman, I have never had any par ticular patience with those who were -after the fact-and who now maintain that we ought not to have taken it. I believe it was an imperious necessi'y at that moment, to take it; and when we were sending men to the front by thousands and tens of thousands slaughtered and maimed, that was no particular day for nice punctilio and points of construction upon our constitu-tional power. When you are met by a highwayman, your first impulse is, no to call for a copy of the Constitution and the Revised Statutes [laughter,] nor to have the habeas corpus act read; but you take hold of the nearest and deadliest weapon you can get; and it was with that view and that intention that the United States took that great step, and declared this paper to be a legal tender. Well, the \$150,000,000 were issued, before that session of Congress adjourned, and then \$150,000,000 more were issued. And

nance, that rapid depreciation was the insult; a depreciation that increased as

and the outlook for the Union cause was encouraging and prosperous.

When Congress met that year a report was submitted from the Secretary of the Treasury, the late Salmon P. Chase, a report, Mr. Chairman, which I think would be good reading, and pertinent to pending issues; a report which would make a good campaign document for the Honest Money party, a report which pointed out the precise situation at that time; and that situation was simply this; that we must have \$1,007,000,000 for the expenses of the ensuing year. It for the expenses of the ensuing year. It makes a man's head swim to think of those figures. [Laughter.] Why, England when she was fighting the coalition in the Napoleonic wars never expended over£100,000,000 sterling in a single year, and yet here we had these cool estimates for over £200,000,000 sterling! And the simple fact is, we spent \$1,300,000,000 that year. Mr. Chase asked that Contact year. gress to raise \$1,007,000,000. And he said at the same time here the \$40,000,000 of unpaid requisitions on my desk; \$30,000,000 are due to the boys in blue at the front. We must have some ready money. The tax laws passed the year before were not yet yielding much. And yet he pointed out to us that if we relied upon the government's issuing money the result would be that the greenback would follow the line of the Continental paper, and that the people of this world, both at home and abrad, would not lend us this thousard of millions unless they had ome assurance that the currency of this country was not to be wrecked and destroyed by an inflation of paper money. In other words, men at home and abroad in the United States, in England, France, in the United States, in England, France, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Spain and Germany, who were called upon to lend this money, would enly lend it when they knew they would get the money back. And Mr. Chase said that while the necessity for a sum of money in hand was absolutely imperious, yet he warned Congress that if we relied on paper issues, we would utterly destroy our ability to borrow.

And right there was effected that compromise which you voted for, sir, (turn-

promise which you voted for, sir, (turning to Mr. Chandler) and I also agreed on that compromise which was the necessary result of the dilemma; that com-promise which was not simply a Republican measure, carried over Demo-cratic votes, but a compromise that every Senator, Republican and Democratic, every Representative, Democrat and Republican, alike voted for, And that compromise was this: I hold it in my hand: It was a compromise which lay at the foundation of and formed the basis of the great loan bill of '63.4 The compromise was that while we needed and must have another reissue of paper mon-ey, we agreed to incorporate a pledge in this bill as the foundation of our public credit; that we would not continue to issue paper money, and that pledge was in these words: I hold here in this little volume all the loan bills that raised that enormous sum of money that fought the war through and restored the Union. This loan bill of '63-4 was the last of all; and we put as the foundation and corner that have below the state of and we put as the foundation and corner-stone of that loan bill, these words: "Provided, that the amount of United States notes" (that is, greenbacks), "is-sued and to be issued, shall never exceed \$400,000,000 [applause], with such addi-tional sum, not exceeding, \$50,000,000, as may be necessary for the redemption of the temporary lean."

may be necessary for the redemption of the temporary loan."
That, I say, is the pledge that was incorporated in the Statutes of the United States by the unanimous vote of both branches of Congress, alike by the Democratic and the Republican party. That pledge was made while we were in distress, that pledge was made when this

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not think the American people, trite as this is, well-known as it is, have had it impressed upon their honor and consciences as it should be. And for the people now to violate it, would be like a man who had promised to pay another for the salvation of his life, and when on the high and dry ground of security refused to plank down the consideration. [Applause.] We asked the people of the world to trust our honor. They did it. It was not a pledge wrung from us. It was not a hard condition, imposed by a lender upon a borrower, but it was a voluntary pledge, unanimously made, on the honor and taith of the whole people, that if they would trust us with their money, we pledged them that we never would do anything to destroy and debase the cur-rency—never! And right here, Mr. Chairman, let me say one word. We have had, at different times, in this coun try, a large amount of discussion as to whether the bonds were payable in

greenbacks.
A voice—Yes: they are. It fell to me, as a Representative in Con-ress, to be the first one to make a speech against that heresy, 11 years ago. And then said, as I now repeat, that the ques tion was not one of any practical value whatever, if the United States would honorably pay its own promises and obliga-tions; because if the United States would refrain from issuing greenbacks beyond the point to which they had pledged themselves, that before the bonds matured the greenback would be as good as coin. And it made no difference whether we paid paper or whether we paid coin, [applause,] when it was worth the same. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, the condition in the payment of the national bonds in greenbacks, if you take that step, you or detailed in you take that step, you violate a solemn pledge made by the Government; if you pay them off in a kind of greenback not then in existence. That is all I have to say upon that point. Only, that with a full understanding of the nature and origin and extent of that oledge, any American citizen who iolate it is a man not to be trusted in his personal word. He is a man who would violate the dying request of his mother on her death bed. [Applause.] SHALL CONGRESS REGULATE THE ISSUE

OF GREENBACKS? But, Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to have it inferred from anything I have said—I do not desire, by the remotest possible imputation to have it deduced—that I should consider it a wise thing for he Government of the United States to issue a paper money, if they could honorably get over this pledge. Nay, if the pledge had never been made, I would still say that if the point of honor was not prominently involved, the point of selfinterest and of common sense ought to instruct the people of this country against that issue. For, if you would have the Government of the United States furnish

again, December 2, 1863, they again met with an empty treasury, but with a vastly improved military situation. Gettyshurg had been won in the east, and Vicksburg and Chattanooga in the west, and the outlook for the Union cause was anounging and property. Greenback theory anywhere who can satisfactorily answer that? Nay, is there any other answer to that question than that you are going to leave that to Congress? I have read with great care the able speech of that very prominent and distinguished Senator from Ohio, Mr Thurman, and I thought if any man advecting the theory of the Government's vocating the theory of the Government's issuing paper money could tell us how that could be done with safety, that Mr. Thurman was the man; and yet I was obliged to find that when he came to that obliged to find that when he came to that point he did as the little boy in the spelling class did when he reached a hard word—he skipped. [Laughter.] He gave no answer. He left it to Congress. Now I have a high respect for Congress. I have a high respect for the men in both branches of Congress, that controls, by its deliberations, such important interests. And while I pretend to know nothing more of the financial question than ing more of the financial question than many others, yet I do know something more about the Congress of the United more about the Congress of the United States than those who have never served in it. And I say here, with all respect to Congress, and with a full knowledge of it, derived from 16 years of participation in its counsels, I say here, if any body of men is to decide the question of how much paper money is to be issued, give us the common council and the m yor of Detroit rather than the Congress of the United States. [Great laughgress of the United States. [Great laugh-

A voice—Good.

For while they may possibly be not fit, Congress is, from its very constitution, unfit to do it. Congress is a body made up of partisans: necessarily and properunfit to do it. Congress is a body made up of partisans: necessarily and properly so. In a republic or representative government the safety of the people lies in having one great party watched, followed, criticised, and if possible, overcome ov another great party. I do not, however, see the necessity of a third party coming in. [Laughter and applause.] And in this policy, in this criticism, in this conflict of the two great parties, lie the safety of the Government. The members of Congress come up hot from political contest, with Democrats on one side and Republicans on the other. This proposition is that we shall go into the chamber and lock the door, and light the gas, and then sit down to deliberate as to how much money this people ought to have. Why, Mr. Chairman, you cannot make that proposition any more ridiculous by arguing it. You might as well say how much water should go over the St. Clair Flats. You might as well say how much wheat should be planted in Michigan. You might as well call upon Congress to determine how much cotton cloth or woolen goods should be manufactured in this country. If you come to that point I warn this people, as I have elsewhere, that the very moment you have got to determine the If you come to that point I warn this people, as I have elsewhere, that the very moment you have got to determine the currency of this country in that way all business of a permanent and substantially prosperous kind is at an end. For there is not a man in Michigan that would engage to deliver or receive 50,000 bushels of wheat at any future day with an impending session of Congress before the day of delivery. [Applause.] For there is not one of you could tell what price you would receive. But they say to you, Mr. Chairman, Congress did regulate the amount of greenbacks. They say Con-Mr. Chairman, Congress did regulate the amount of greenbacks. They say Congress, in a very important crisis of the country, did regulate the amount of greenbacks to be issued. If you will read the Greenback platform you will see that they call for an amount of Government paper to be issued according to the demands of trade. And we are told that Congress did, in a very important and critical time in the country, determine how much greenbacks were demanded by the laws of trade. That is a great mistake. Congress never did any such take. Congress never did any such thing. Congress never pretended to do any such thing. Congress never attempted to do any such thing. What Congress did, Mr. Chairman, was to determine how many greenbacks were needed by the necessities of the Government, in time of war, regardless of the laws of trade!; in VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OF TRADE;

trampling the laws of trade under foot

for a time. [Applause.]

The question then was not what was demanded by trade, but whether we were going to have any country in which trade could be carried on. [Applause.]

And we issued the greenbacks, as I have said, without the slightest regard to the laws of trade, in direct and distinct vio-lation of the laws of trade. The figures show that. And I ask any gentleman in this assemblage if he has ever voted the Greenback ticket.

A voice-I have voted it, and I will Mr. Blaine—Take these figures home

The same voice continuing-[Great confusion, hisses at the persons inter-

rupting,]

Voices-Put him out, etc. Mr. Blaine—Just to take home these figures, and put them under your pillow, and sleep on them, and wake up to-morrow morning, and see what you think of them, viz., that in June 1862, when we had \$150,000,000 of greenbacks, they were worth \$147,000,000 in gold coin. In June 1864, when we had \$450,000,000 in greenbacks, they were worth \$145,000,000 in gold coin, [Applause.] In other words, we had treble the amount of greenbacks, and they were worth \$2,000,000 less, in and they were worth \$2,000,000 less, in gold coin. [Applause.] And if we had kept on issuing greenbacks, as this party now demnds, we would soon have reached that point that was reached by the old Continental currency when it took \$500 to ferry a man over a narrow stream, and \$4,000 for a poor breakfast on

the other side. [Great laughter and applause.]
A Voice—Interrupting. [Great confusion, cries of order, order, etc. Mr. Blaine—Wait a moment, come to that in a moment. I will answer any question addressed to me by any

gentleman. I invite questions. [Applause.] But I do not want to be interrupted by mere gibberish.

The only point suggested is that greenbacks may be regulated, instead of leavents. ing it to Congress to determine by an accidental majority of Republican or Dem ocratic parties, is to have it regulated per

Capita in this country.

A Voice—Yes, that's the way.

Mr. Blaine—So much per head

BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Well, Mr. Chairman, we have had onstitutional amendments in this country, and the average time it has taken to opt one has been four and one-half Now, of course, that would present a convenient and easy way to regusent a convenient and say way to regulate the currency. Every time you wanted any law touching it, you would have to wait four and one-half years for it to be enacted. Why, a constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate and a two-thirds vote of the House to so much as propose it. Then it requires three-fourths of all the States in the Union to agree to it. And as we are to be so much of one mind upon the currency, according to present indications it would be a most feasible and practical ble way of regulating it any Saturday afternoon. [Laughter.] Then the per afternoon. capita idea of the currency can only have been born in the brain of a man who has

herein Detroit! Why, it is the veries nonsense. You may just as well pass a law of the United States declaring that law of the United States declaring that Wall street shall have its per capita share of plows and harrows [laughter] as that the prairies shall have their per capita of currency necessary to do the busines of the country. [Applause and laughter] Currency comes where busines accumulates, at the great centers. The per capita idea is only horn of ignorance. apita idea is only born of ignorance.
A voice—National banks.

And in answer to my friend on the left there. I will say that as a red rag is to a bull, so a national bank note appears to a greenbacker. [Laughter and anplause, continued for some time. Cheers.] It you want him to turn out and butt and hook, and gore, show him one. [Laughter and applause.] Now my friends, I am going to show one to you. I hold in my hands here all the

FIVE KINDS OF MONEY

that the United States is responsible for. Or rather let me say, I hold in this hand the two kinds of money, and in this hand the three kinds of currency. And a man who commingles currency and money

who commingles carriedly and in the begins wrong, and never can be set right.
A voice—Interrupting—
Mr. Blaine--Now, only two kinds of money are known to the Constitution of the United States, and they are these two in this hand. (Exhibiting two coins.)

A voice interrupting—That is the dol-

lar of the dads.

Mr. Blaine—No this is the fathers' dol-lar. [Applause and laughter. Cheers.] And this dollar is coined for the people by Uncle Samuel. [Applause and laugh-

A voice-That is a trade dollar you Mr. Blaine-No, it is Uncle Samuel's The same voice—What is a trade dollar

Mr. Blaine—To pay for the tea you drink [laughter and applause] and the

silk your wife wears.

The same voice interrupting—[Hisses and cries of put him out.]

Mr. Blaine—This is all nonsense, there are only two kinds of money recognized

are only two kinds of money recognized by the Constitution.

A voice—What is the trade dollar stamped for! [Cries of put him out.]

Mr. Blaine—No, don't do that; every gentleman is entitled to be treated respectfully in a crowd. The Toledo platform—and it is the faith of every modern recombacker, says that neither of these greenbacker—says that neither of these metals shall be used as money. They want one universal, irredeemable, unchangeable legal tender dollar made of paper, and they say they want one that never varies and that shall be uniform in value and Lagree with them that it would. value, and I agree with them that it would. Laughter.] They want to issue a dollar payable in nothing, [laughter] at no time. payable in nothing, [laughter] at no time. [laughter] nowhere, and to nobody. Laughter and applause.] And I say, that will be a dollar of stable value. Laughter ] It would strike hard pan on the bottom. [Laughter.] It would be like the fellow who fell from the fifth-story window. He hadn't the least idea where he struck [Laughter.] Now where he struck. [Laughter.] Now, they say—these modern Greenbackers—that they will not have coins as the basis of money. They believe them emblematic of barbaric cruelty. They are something which modern science is to dis-

pense with. COIN.

Now, I would like any gentleman in this large crowd to tell me if he knows of anything in ancient literature, sacred or profane, that antedates the use of gold and silver as money. Moses did not re-fer to gold in the first chapter of Genesis [laughter,] but he repented of his error and referred to it in the second [laughter,] and if you will take the 10th verse of the second chapter of Genesis, you will find that he declares "that the gold of the land of Havilah is good," [laughter and applause] and it is just the same as the gold plause] and it is just the same as the gold of the land of California. [laughter] just the same. If you would take one of these gentlemen who now declares that it is not fit to be money, and offer him behind the door a thousand dollars in paper on one table and a thousand dollars in gold coin on another, he would grab the coin so quick that it would make your hair stand on end. [Laughter and applause.]

on end. [Laughter and applause.] on end. [Laughter and applause.]
Why, they tell you the nonsense that
this \$20 gold piece that I hold in my hand
derives its value from the stamp. A
man was telling me that down in New
England, and he happened to be a man
who deals in lumber extensively. He
sells his lumber to little Buenos Ayres. And I said to him, don't you sell your lumber for Buenos Ayres gold? and he said yes. Well, isn't Buenos Ayres gold at the gold just as good as United States gold? Well, he said, yes. Said I, do you offer it for Buenos Ayres greenbacks? Buenos Ayres, Mr. Chairman, ought to be a very paradise for Greenbackers, for its green-backs are worth only 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) cents on the dollar, and he said no, nor did any other man up in Maine offer to sell his lumber for Buenos Ayres greenbacks. But the very poorest government in this world that stamps that piece of gold makes it of just as much value as the proudest gov-ernment in the world. [Applause.]

A voice—That's it.

Mr. Blaine—And you may take a piece of gold of the dead and torgotten empires of the past, of Philip of Macedon, of the Caesars, or of modern Italy or France, and their gold, Mr. Chairman, is just as valuable as that taken fresh from the mountains or that is issued from the nountains, or that is issued from the British mint, or any mint in the United States; just the same. [Applause.] And the United States stamp on that \$20 gold piece is not one bit better than the stamp of the poorest government on the face of the earth; not a bit.

THE GREENBACK.

Then we come next to the three kinds of currency, and I beg of you, often as you have looked into the face of the greenback, to see what it says. It says the United States will pay the bearer twenty dollars. A voice—Look at the back, what does it say on the back?

Mr. Blaine—It says on the back of that greenback that it is a legal tender for all debts public and private, except customs and interest on the public debt. Voices—That's it, and other interrup-

Mr. Blaine-Wait a moment; I'll come to that in a moment. This greenback says it will pay twenty dollars. Now it does not say it will pay it on demand. We had demand notes the first year of the war, but we found that among the casualties, and emergencies of the cam-paign that we might not be able to keep our promises, and when we came to issue the greenback we simply said the United States will pay the bearer twenty dollars, reserving the time when, to the United States itself. We did not say—the Government of the United States did not say —as you or I would, we promise you twenty dollars, that is, we will pay it if we are able, but they said "we will pay

you."
The war closed; one year, two three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten years went by, and in the tenth year after the war, Congress passed a law saying that four years from that time, on the first day of January, 1879, if any man in the United States, or, every man in the United States holding a greenback so desired, he might exchange it for [Applause.] And that is next New Years day, and just as soon as you are dead became apparent, which every one knew in advance that knew anything of finance, that rapid depreciation was the insult; a depreciation that increased as time ran on. And when Congress met its value? Is there any advocate of the local part of the subject. That is a local part of the subject into the true part of the subject. That is a local part of the part of the subject. That is a local part of the part of the subject. That is a local part of the subject into the true part of the subject into the part of the subject into the subject into the part of the subject into the part of the part of the part of the part of the subject into the part of the subject into the part of the pa

not, of course, redeem \$346,000,000 of paper; \$346,000,000,000 of greenbacks, they say, to be redeemed with \$200,000,000 of coin! Why what nonsense, they say! And if you want to see a Greenbacker strike an attitude of positive confidence. And if you want to see a Greenbacker strike an attitude of positive confidence, look at him when he puts that conundrum at you! [Laughter.] How are you going to pay \$346.000,000 of paper with \$210,000,000 of gold?

Now, of course, this disability arises from the fact that the Greenbak party supposes that on next New-Year's morning, every man woman and child in this

supposes that on next New-Year's morning, every man woman and child in this country, from Puget Sound to the Capes of Florida, and rom Aristook county. Me., to the Gulf of California, will be in Washington knocking at the Treasury door for the redemption of their greenbacks.

[Laughter.] Now, Mr. Chairman, I take the liberty of assuring this crowd that there won't be more than half of them there won't be more than half of them there. [Laughter.]

there. [Laughter.]

A voice, interrupting—Cries, of put him out; put him out.

Mr. Blaine—Don't put him out; if he has a sensible question to ask, I will answer it. But no impertinent nonsense.

Another voice—Tell him to stay till after this speaker is done.

Mr. Blaine—Is the gentleman's question pertinent to the point I am now at?

The voice—yes. Can you give any assurance to this crowd that the national bankers won't take every dollar of that

pankers won't take every dollar of that

oin?

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman says that the bankers will get at every dollar and take all the gold out of the Treasury. Is that the point?

The voice—I ask you this, whether it is not possible for the Wall street brokers to make a corpor on the Government of

o make a corner on the Government of

the United States?

Mr. Blaine—That is, they will get two hundred odd millions of greenbacks to-

gether.

gether.
The voice—Well, any quantity.
Mr. Blaine—And take out the gold?
Well, suppose they do. They would have to give up their greenbacks, and according to the present law the Government of the United States is at liberty to issue all the greenbacks again the next day. (Cheers Great laughter.) Three day. (Cheers. Great laughter.) Three hundred and forty-six million constinundred and 19rty-six hillion consultation of this country by the law to-day, and if you could return every dollar of it the government is at liberty to issue it again. And since the gentleman has asked me the question, I will answer him by asking another. What good does he think the brokers and national bankers will do the brokers and national bankers will do by skinning the cat backward (laughter) and getting gold and paying out green-backs when the greenbacks are just exactly as good as the gold. (Laughter and

applause.)
A voice interrupting—

THE GREENBACKERS' GREENBACK.

Now, this greenback, as I have said, which the new party proposes to issue, is not coin. The Toledo platform does not propose to issue a greenbacker does not propose to issue a greenback of this kind. They do not propose to issue a greenback that promises to pay anything. They say, that is the fault of this greenback. They say, boldly, they want to strike out the middle line of this greenback. It now reads in the first line, "The United States," second line, "Will pay the bearer," third line, "Twenty dollars." Now they would strike out "Will pay the bearer," and then the note would read, "The United States," "Twenty dollars"—payable when? Never. And where? No place. And to whom? Nobody. [Laughter.] And that is what they propose hereafter shall form the paper currency THE GREENBACKERS' GREENBACK. ter.] And that is what they propose hereafter shall form the paper currency

hereafter shall form the paper currency of this country.

A voice, interrupting—
Mr. Blaine—And the only possible use of this product of our grand civilization is that it in some sense does fill the idea of Paul's idea of faith. It is "the substance of things hoped for" [laughter and applause]. That is what this modern greenback is to be. Now, in talking to a sensible c owd of American people—the idea that you can put on a piece of paper, dea that you can put on a piece of paper, this is "twenty dollars!" and make it twenty dollars! Why there is not a man here, trader, mechanic, artisan, merchant or farmer, that does not know that to be absolute and undiluted nonsense, pure nonsense. Besides, if you could make it twenty dollars by saying it is twenty dollars, why would you Besides, if waste so big a piece of paper in making only twenty dollars? If you could say only twenty dollars? this is twenty dollars and thereby make it so, why not say a hundred. Why not a thousand? Why would you waste the paper in that way. Why not use both sides of it? You might have one value. on one side and one value on the other (laughter), a thousand dollars on this and a hundred on that, and if you owed a man a thousand dollars slide him out this side [laughter], and if you owe him a hundred give him the other, and if you owed him eleven hundred give him both sides. Of ourse you say, Why this is nonsense! Of course it is nonsense; I am talking nonsense. You can't talk common sense in answer to that thing. And a man who believes in his heart that the stamp of the Government on that piece of paper creates absolute value in it is not fit to be admitted to the convalescent ward of a luna-tic asylum. (Laughter and applause.) There is no use in arguing. When you come to argue with a man you must agree upon definitions and principles and upon definitions and principles and premises. And when a man steps up to you and says, "Why this is \$20," why don't you step up to him and say this is a horse and mount it, and ride it. There is as much sense to one as to the other. You must meet nonsense with nonsense.

Now, here comes the national banking

law. I hope my friends of the Greenback persuation will keep quiet if they can restrain their nerves. [Laughter.] Here is coin the kind of currency that the national Government is responsible. tional Government is responsible for, not directly, but by way of indorsement, and the demand now is, of this modern party, that we shall abolish the national bank note and substitute greenbacks. I propose to say a word on that. And in the first place, Mr. Chairman, when you come to abolish any existing institution in this world, it is well to inquire what it was that that institution took the place of and, secondly, it is still more place of, and, secondly, it is still more worth while to inquire what is likely to take the place of that institution, if it is abolished. Now, the Republican party, when they came into power in this country, found as many different kinds of money as there were different States—as many different kinds of currency that represented money, and I could not travel from my home in Maine—in the East—to this place without at least changing money seven times. [Laughter.] The Republican party stepped forward and had the courage to attempt—ward and had the courage to attempt and they accomplished it—to say that every kind of local currency should cease, and there should be one uniform currency for which the States would be responsible. United plause.] And we did it. [Ap-plause.] Now our greenback friends flatter themselves Mr. Chairman, that they can abolish all banks by breaking down the national banks, but let me tell them that to-day there are three bills pending in Congress for the re-establishment of the State banks, and three Democratic conventions in the South, notably the State Democratic Convention of Tennessee, have put into their platform a

Seets the lender. A bank is to the country just what a grain elevator is to the grain of the country. It only takes it for transmission and transportation, and you can no more carry on the grain business of this country without elevators and railways than you can carry on the great financial business of the country without banks. So that when you break down the national bank it may be a pretty good thing for you to think what is coming up in its place. For just as certainly as you break down the national banking system the old State bank will rear its head. Do you want them

will rear its nead. Do you want them again?
A voice—No.
Mr. Blaine—Did you ever see a man that did about here? I remember a very pertinent anecdote that is located right here in your own State. An old farmer owned some fine timbered land. A man caid he was out here in '26 huning time. said he was out here in '36 buying timber. The tract of land was near to Sagi naw. The man proposed to buy it, and he offered three prices. One he would pay in "wild-cat." I believe that was Michigan money. [Laughter.] He offered another price in "Red dog;" that was the Ohio currency. [Laughter,] And he gave still a third offer if he would take a good counterfeit on a solvent bank in the East. [Laughter and ap-plause.] Now, do you want that condi-

tion of currency again?
A voice—No.
Mr. Blaine—That is what the breaking down of the national bank means. I observe that Senator Thurman says the observe that senator Intrinan says the national bank is a monopoly. Well, I supposed a monopoly was something which you or I enjoyed to the exclusion of our fellows, or that it was something that a particular class in the community enjoyed to the exclusion of the rest. But any five men in this growd—any five men in any crowd—in any State, in any Territory in this Union are at entire lib-erty to establish a national bank to-mor-row, the Government of the United States making simply this condition:
That before you issue any bills to circulate as money among the people, you will please put up 10 per cent. more of United States up 10 per cent. more of United States bonds than the amount of bills you pro-pose to circulate. [Applause.] And then if you go a-kiting and playing the scoundrel and break your bank and join

scoundrel and break your bank and join the ranks of dishonesty, the United States will step forward and sell your bonds, and pay your notes, and pay the people who hold the bills. [Applause.]

A voice—That's it.

Mr. Blaine—And I say here, Mr. Chairman, that even holders of bills of the Bank of England, which is always counted as the strongest finguish in the strongest finduity in the strongest finduity in the strongest finguish in the strongest financies in the strongest finduity in the strongest financies i counted as the strongest financial insti-tion in the world, are not so strongly secured as are the holders of the bills of the national banks of the United States. [Applause.] There is not a solitary dollar of national bank paper among this people to-day of the whole \$320,000,000 in circulation that has not joined to it a dollar and fifteen cents in gold to redeem

it. [Applause.]
A voice—That's it.
Mr. Blaine—It has got that amount of
United States bonds salable for gold in
all the markets of the world, and the UnitedStates, if the national banking system should to-morrow explode, and every bank from ocean to ocean and from lake bank from ocean to ocean and from take to gulf should be destroyed by the man-agement of its directors, the United States could call up the bill-holders from coean to ocean and from lake to gulf and pay them in gold coin for every dollar. [Applause.]

PPOFITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

A voice—But they get double interest; they get 16 per cent. interest. Mr. Blaine—They are getting rich too fast. Is that all the trouble! Because if they don't get any more than double interest, that is a great advance on the

States banks.
The voice—I can't get only—
Mr. Blaine—I am not interested in how

much you are getting. I am not talking about that now. The State banks used to make four or five times out of nothing. Now you say the national banks make double out of something. But the opposition that this party has to the national banking system is that it gets interest on the bonds on denosity and then terest on the bonds on deposit, and then gets interest on the bills loaned, and that gives them a double profit. I want to state that just as strongly as the strongest Greenbacker in the country will state it. One story is good till another is told. Now the stock that is invested in the national banks in this country is one form of property, and you may take any other form of property, and you will find that none even begin to pay the ratio of taxation that national bank stock does. You may take the farms in Wayne county or the other property in

county.

A voice interrupting—
Mr. Blaine—I assert, and I draw the bow at a venture, because I know that all the national banks are alike, and I assert that the rate of national bank tax-ation in Detroit is four times as great as ation in Detroit is four times as great as they pay on the farms of Wayne county. [Applause.] Why, Mr. Chairman, the national banks last year paid \$9,200,000 taxes in the various municipalities where they are located. They paid \$7,300,000 on their circulation and deposits to the United States Government, making a tax of \$16,500,000 which they paid Those tax of \$16,500,000 which they paid. Those are the official figures. Now I understand that the Greenback gentlemen say that if we could withdraw the \$320,000,-000 of national bank notes and substitute greenbacks, and with those greenbacks retire the bonds of the United States, we would stop their interest, and that would be a gain to the Treasury of the United States and to the people. Do

I state that correctly?
A voice—Yes.
Mr. Blalne—I have stated it correctly according to that gentleman. Now I will admit for the sake of argument-that that could be done—honorably done, and that the \$400,000,000 limit could be tranthat the \$400,000,000 limit could be transcended. I will admit for the sake of argument that it is practical to call in these bonds. I will admit, in other words, the whole of this, merely for the sake of argument. Now, my friend there will admit that the only bonds at par issued by the United States are the four per cents. and the best thing you could do would be to call in \$320,000,000 of the four per cents: If you call in the higher rate bonds you will have to pay more for them. So they would equalize according to the four per cent rates; and we present the calculation in a fair way when we say that those \$320,000,000 are all drawing four per cent interest. Now what is the interest on \$320,000,000 of bonds at four per cent? Well, it is \$12,-800,000, isn't it? Thus you would save \$12,800,000 according to this theory. But the national banks pay \$16,500,000 taxes. [Laughter and applause.] It seems to me that is rather saving over the left, as

the boys say.
I have said, Mr. Chairman, that I have made this admission for the sake of armade this admission for the sake of argument. In the first place, you can't do it with honor, in the next place, you can't do it with profit; in the third place you can't do it at all. Because, who is going to give you the interest on the bonds of the United States for a thousand dollars in the shape of paper that is never going to be redeemed. Those is never going to be redeemed. Those bonds would go sky high the day after that was done, and the 4 per cents would be worth 200 per cent. in the markets of the world. I have admitted the whole claim of the Greenbacker and shown that

it would be a dead loss of \$700,000 to the people of the United States every day. [Applause.] That is all I have to say upon that point.

SILVER CEBTIFICATES.

Now, here is a third piece of paper. Here is the third piece of currency of the United States. The silver dollar is large and mighty; for large sums of money, inconvenient; in large transactions not easily handled, and therefore the United States says that every man who has even so many as 10 silver dollars if he will deposit it in the subwho has even so many as 10 silver dollars, if he will deposit it in the subtreasury anywhere, wherever there is a sub-treasury of the United States—in Chicago, New York, Washington and Boston—You can deposit there and take a certificate, and this, which I hold in my hand, is a silver certificate (holding it up). You will see "silver" written on the back of it as large as a wood-yard sign (laughter), and the front of it says that there have been deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury at New York 10 silver dollars, returnable to bearer on return of this certificate. Well, you have this certificate and you never will deliver it, simply because you know where the it, simply because you know where the dollars are. If you didn't believe the dollars were there you would be in a hurry to deliver it. You have not seen much to deliver it. You have not seen much of this currency before; you will see more of it. There is not a man here who holds a note of the strongest man in Detroit for a thousand dollars, drawing 10 per cent., that would not be afraid that the man who owed it to him was going to pay it. If he saw him on the street he would be rather apt to dodge him. If the note was drawing 10 per cent. he would like to have it run as long as convenient. But let him hear that that man has been into a wheat corner and got caught and his credit is injured, and that man will be very likely to be around before breakfast to ask him to settle that note.

ONE AS GOOD AS ANOTHER. I have here in my hand an argument that I deduce from these three pieces of paper that I want my greenback friends to pay special heed to. There is not a man here who owns a thousand dollars in this kind of paper who would as much as stop to see which of the three kinds it was—whether it was the greenback, national bank, or silver certificate. He would take one just as quick as the other. would take one just as quick as the other. There is not a man in Detroit that receives a \$10 bill to-day that stops to see whether it is a greenback or national bank bill. Now, that being the case, there is a deduction that follows, Mr. Chairman, and that is this: You would just as lief have one of these pieces of paper as the other. One will go just as far and pay as great a debt as the other. But two of those pieces of paper have not the legal tender power at all. And yet do you refuse to take those two pieces of paper because they are not legal tender? Those two pieces are as good as the other which has the legal tender quality. When we two pieces are as good as the other which has the legal tender quality. When we come to the actual redemption of the greenback, next January, you might strike out the legal tender clause, and you never would know it. Now, there is value upon it. You take the national bank note because there is value upon it. You know that it is to be redeemed. You take the silver certificate because you know the dollars mentioned in it are on deposit to redeem it. In other words. deposit to redeem it. In other words, the moment there is value behind the paper, you don't care whether it is a legal tender or not. And when you reach the first day of January next, I repeat it, you may strike out the legal tender part from the greenback, and the holders and from the greenback, and the holders and the handlers of it would never know the difference. (Applause.) In other words, gentlemen, the legal tender part is simply the force part of that which makes money go that won't go itself. (Laughter.) And when we get money that will stand alone, and has value of its own, you don't care a snap whether there is any legal tender to it or not. Not a particle. (Applause.) Now these gentlemen say—

men say—
A voice interrupting—Voices—Throw him out, hire a hall, etc.

FORCING A CIRCULATION. Mr. Blaine—Now these gentlemen say they want a new legal tender issue; let me tell them that they cannot maintain the credit of the Government without coin. During the war self-preservation was an inspiration that helped to maintain the credit at that time. But to-day, in a time of peace, when there is no necessity for the United States to launch irredeemable paper, the world will protect themselves, and let me tell you they are doing it already. Coin contracts that have been made in this country since this legal tender greenback craze began, have been large in number, and transactions all over the country are being made on the basis of coin, and therefore is your issue three or four or five or six or eight hundred millions or fifteen hundred millions, I believe the Toledo men want, all you can do with it is to pay a debt that happened to be owing at the time it was issued. Let me illustrate: I buy a horse issued. Let me illustrate: I buy a horse from you for \$300 to-day and give you my note; meanwhile Congress meets and issues this paper. I can make you take that in payment of that note, but when you come to sell the horse you will take care of yourself. You will either demand coin in hand or you will take a note that is to be paid in coin. And when you succeed in driving this country in its actual business relations to a coin basis, when people have a currency irredeemable, if you have not the pinching of poverty and the disasters of hard times I don't know how you will get there. If you take off the lid of Pandora's box there is not one among all the evils it contains that would distress the poor men

paper. [Applause.] TAXATION OF BONDS. Well, some gentleman is very much bothered about the taxation of United bothered about the taxation of United States bonds. I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, that in regard to national banks, if you drive them out, you take that amount out of the taxable property, and you place the bonds back into the hands of the holders, and the bonds are not taxable. In other words, the man who invested his United States bonds in the national banks converted an untaxable into a species of property that pays ble into a species of property that pays the highest taxes of any property in the country. Ah! but, says my friend over there, we'll tax the United States bonds. Well, I have been in Congress quite a while; probably I have given some votes which I ought not, but I am very sure which I ought not, but I am very sure that I never gave a vote to exempt any piece of property in this country from its fair, full, legitimate share of taxation [applause]; never, and I never will. I believe that every piece of property in the United Sta'es ought to have its full and fair share of taxation.

A voice in the crowd—And churches?

Mr. Blaine—No, I am not talking about that; I am talking about property that pays an income; I am not talking about churches and schools, but about the kind of property used as an increase for gain

tains that would distress the poor men

of this country to the extent that would this irredeemable issue of irredeemable

churches and schools, but about the kind of property used as an increase for gain or profit—these should pay their full, fair share of legitimate taxation.

I will go just as far as the Greenbacker goes in this; I will go a little further. [Laughter.] I maintain that, with the exception of the national bank stock, there is not in this country, a piece of there is not in this country a piece of property that pays a fuller share of taxa-tion than the bonds of the United States; not one. Now, let us see about that.

There is a gentleman over there that has a conservative look; looks to me like a man down in Maine who has got money

to invest. And being a conservative man he thinks he will take United States bonds, because he wants security. He outs \$10,000 into the class that is mose secure. He takes up the Detroit morn oonds, because he wants security. He outs \$10,000 into the class that is mose secure. He takes up the Detroit morn ing papers to see. He cannot buy any bonds of the United States upon which bonds of the United States upon which he can realize more than 4 per cent. inter-est. The United States is not paying more than 4 per cent. for money, and, with the exception of Great Britain, there is not a government in the world that can borrow money as low as 4 per cent. They talk about the wonderful francial system of France, and how wonderfully France adjusted its war debt compared with us. There is a great deal said about France. Well, in the interests of the workingmen, I want to contemplate France at a long distance, because the average price for day labor is a france and a half, or 30 cents. And when France settled her war debt she paid 5 per cent., on her bonds; and there is a mighty difference besides that between the war debt of France and the United the war debt of France and the United States, because France paid for a licking and we paid for a victory. [Applause and laughter.] There is not a man here today that would not rather pay 20 cents for a victory than 10 cents for a licking. [Applause and laughter.] Now, this gentleman invests his money in 4 per cent. bonds, bonds in which the rate of interest has been reduced by the policy of the Republican party, so that the nation stands to-day in the front rank of the nations of the world. He buys \$10,000 worth; he gets them at par, and I submit to you that when a man has raked and scraped, and dug and delved, and and scraped, and dug and delved, and got together \$10,000 by hard industry, that the \$400 a year interest that he gets does not look like a verv large dividend.

He has a friend who has \$10,000 to in-

vest, and who thinks that \$400 a year is too small a return for his investment, so too small a return for his investment, so he goes to Chicago and buys the bonds of that city. He gets \$700 a year out of his \$10,000. Now, you have got those two gentlemen right here in Detroit that have these investments. When that citzen of Detroit came back from Chicago with his \$10,000 he walked right up to the Assessor's office and reported that he had got them. [Applause and laughter.] You all do that way down here. [Laughter.] Down in the old communities ter.] Down in the old communities where I live we don't do that way. [Laughter.] But out here in the new and virgin West, where sin has not entered, and where there is no guile [laughtered, and where there is no guile [laughter] I suppose that every man goes to the Assessor and tells him all about it. [Laughter.] But I am not sure from your laughter that you do it here always. [Laughter and applause.] And I submit whether or not if that gentleman with his \$10,000 invested in city bonds in his safe, if he ought not to cut off \$300 of that \$700, and pay over to the extent that will place him on a level with the man that \$700, and pay over to the extent that will place him on a level with the man that has \$400 on his \$10,000 from the Government? [Laughter.] And if he doesn't do that, but quietly hides them away and pockets the \$700, which of those two men do you think has paid his taxes? [Laughter.] Ought not the money-lender with his \$10,000 on which he draws 10 per cent., to have enough taken off to make his income equal to that of the man who only receives \$40? [Applause.] I would like to ask any man in his

I would like to ask any man in his sober and serious moments, if he had the power by public proclamation to declare the United States bonds should be taxable, if he would do it.

A Voice—Yes, sir, I would.

Mr. Blaine—I am glad you say so. Let me tell you what you would do. The very first result of it would be—I am now going to hold you to your own admission—I have got one geutleman to admit that he would have United States bonds taxed if he could—the first thing would be this: the Government would would be this: the Government would cease being able to borrow at four per cease being able to borrow at four per cent., and at once would have to pay six. You would increase by \$30,000,000 the amount of taxes that they would have to pay to discharge the interest on the national debt. And will you tell me that you could pay that by taxation? And don't you think that the gentleman who took the \$10,000 would be wronged? Then another thing, these bonds are a kind of property easy to conceal; they Then another thing, these bonds are a kind of property easy to conceal; they are generally kept in a little tin trunk with a patent lock. [Laughter.] It is opened as a general thing once in six months, and you can keep it in your wife's bureau drawer, and it belongs to her, or it is the property of your brother, left with you when he went out to raise stock on the plains. It is something that belongs to your son that is missing in Colored or property that belonged to your

not \$100,000 that appear for taxation. It is too easy of concealment. But by lowering the rate of interest and taking it ering the rate of interest and taking it out in advance you are sure of collecting it. [Applause.] Why, it is only 13 years since the interest on the national debt was \$144,700,000. Last year it was less than \$97,000,000. There has been a decrease in 13 years of \$48,000,000, in the interest on the public debt, and in the gradual transmitting into the 4 per cents there will be another reduction of \$30,000,000 more, and then it will be \$60,000,000. will be another reduction of \$30,000,000 more, and then it will be \$60,000,000, and with the increase of wealth and the growth of population its burden will cease to be felt in this country, because that which one man bears with difficulty two men can bear with ease, and ten do not feel at all. I would like to ask any gentleman here if it is not best to come down to a gold basis.

gentleman here if it is not best to come down to a gold basis.

I want to find out if there are any men in the audience who think that there is any oppression in the Tax laws of the United States. Now if there is, what is it?

A Voice—Tobacco. [Laughter.]

Another Voice—Matches.

Mr. Blaine—And whisky. [Laughter.]

Buf I will say, for the benefit of all, and especially of my friend here, that no man is obliged to pay any tax on whisky un-

is obliged to pay any tax on whisky un-less he drinks it. Those who enjoy the luxuries of life pay tax on them.

And if the people choose to drink
French brandy and champagne and wine

and wear \$1,000 shawls and splendid silks and satin dresses and French laces, let

and satin dresses and French laces, let them pay for it. [Applause.]
But tell me of any article to-day of domestic consumption that is beyond the reach of the masses of the people by reason of the tariff in this country. There never was a man who suffered from it. It does not come on boots, nor shoes, nor hots. There never was a time when a hats. There never was a time when a day's wages would buy as much of the ordinary necessaries and even luxuries of life as it will to-day. Never. [Applause.] Not once; and I defy any genderate to the test of the configuration of the configu tleman to take that tariff and go from end to end of it, and show me one thing that to the mass of the people of Michigan operates as an oppression. I made that assertion the other day in the western assertion the other day in the western part of the State, and there was a gentleman spoke up and said, "Sugar." That was a sensible answer. [Laughter.] But I reminded him of this, that seven years ago we took off the tax on tea and coffee, because Brazil immediately. ago we took off the tax on tea and coffee, because Brazil immediately put on an export tax on coffee; it trans.erred the \$8,000,000 we had been getting on it into the treasury of Brazil, and we did not get coffee any cheaper. And to-day take off the tax on sugar and Spain will put on an export tax on it, and the difference will be that Spain will get the tax instead of the United States, and we would pay just the same for sugar. [Applause.] I repeat it, there ir not a man here that can shew that the debt of the United States

round and make people think that their highway taxes and taxes on roads and bridges and school-houses are in consequence of the national debt.

You do not feel taxes that are put upon people in consequence of the national debt, but we do know that through the internal revenue and tariff laws of the United States there is no oppression to any human being. That's what I say. [Applause.] I am here talking upon issues that are common to Maine and common to Michigan.

CONTRACTION.

Yes, they say, but all these troubles come from contraction. They contracted the currency—this wicked Bepublican policy that contracted the currency brought all this trouble. Now, I tell you that, on the 18th of September, 1873, when the panic struck the financial world, there was more currency than at any time I know of during the war. I know how they make it out; they have long discourses about the 7-30 bonds. They were retired wickedly. And those 6 per september of the structure cent. compound interest notes that they say were also taken out of circulation say were also taken out of circulation when they should have remained in it, were wrongly taken out. Now, I know that the 6 per cent. compound interest notes were legal tender for the principal, and \$200,000,000 of 7-30 notes were legal tender for the principal, and if the Greenback argument means anything it means that we ought to have kept those notes out at a higher rate of interest when we that we ought to have kept those notes out at a higher rate of interest when we could borrow money at 4 and 4½ per cent. [Laughter and applause.] The Republicans didn't think so, and they simply retired those notes into bonds, which were drawing a lower rate or interest. All the 7-30s were retirable at the terest. All the 7-30s were retirable at the end of three years, and the compound interest notes at the end of two years, and they all went into bonds of the United States. But I want to say now, Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of any gentleman here who feels oppressed by the fact that the 7-30's and the 6 per cent, interest notes were taken out of the currency, I want to say to him here to-day, that they are all here now; and if there is any gentleman here who thinks that he has it in his power to pay any debts he has it in his power to pay any debts from that source let me tell him that every 7-30 and every compound interest note exists to-day in the form of 4 and 4½ and 5 per cent. bonds, and is just as good in that shape to pay a debt as any 7-30 and compound interest notes that ever existed; and if any gentleman here is oppressed by any grasping creditor in Detroit who will not take from him United States bonds in payment of that debt,
I will stay over long enough to negotiate
a truce between them. [Applause and
laughter.] I will engage that the creditor will take them.

I will stay over long enough to negotiate a truce between them. [Applause and laughter.] I will engage that the creditor will take them.

When you come to the subject of contraction, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that according to the Greenback mode of reckoning there never was as large an amount of currency in the country as there is to-day. Let us see. There are \$346,000,000 of greenbacks, \$320,000,000 of national bank notes; that makes \$566,000,000, \$40,000,000 subsidiary silver; that makes \$706,000,000; \$15,000,000 of the dollar of the fathers, that makes, \$721,000,000; \$2323,000,000 of gold coin,that makes \$943,000,000; and \$1,450,000,000 united States bonds, making a total of \$2,400,000,000, and still we are not happy. [Lagibter and employed a harden of the fathers].

Every One's Hand Against Her. United States bonds, making a total of \$2,400,000,000, and still we are not happy. [Laughter and applause.] Another thing they say against the Republican party is that we wickedly retired the postal currency and issued \$50,000,000 of bonds to do it; that we took out the postal currency and issued \$50,000,000 of bonds, on thick was are paying \$2,000,000 a year in rency and issued \$50,000,000 or bonds, on which we are paying \$3,000,000 a year interest, in order to give somebody a chance to invest in the bonds. Now, their story has been told from Dan to Beersheba, been everywhere commented on. The truth is we never issued a bond for any such purpose. The silver that took the place of the postal currency was from the surplus in the Treasury, and it took two years and nine months to redeem it; two years and nine months to redeem it; and now, at the end of that time, what do we find? We find that out of that

"Everybody else child."

"They won't come died of the fands full of postal currency. That \$16,000,000 or \$18,000,000 was lost by the shoelard per children in Europe. [Laughter.] The result would be you would not get it.

"Everybody else child."

"They won't come died of the fever, and holders didn't go around with their hands full of postal currency. That \$16,000,000 or \$18,000,000 was lost by the shoelacks and newsboys and apple stand women, the poorest classes in the whole community, who were mulcted and for and cheated in 10 years or \$18,000,000 was lost by the shoelacks and newsboys and apple stand women, the poorest classes in the whole community, who were mulcted and for and cheated in 10 years or \$18,000,000 was lost by the shoelacks and newsboys and apple stand women, the poorest classes in the whole community, who were mulcted and for and cheated in 10 years or \$18,000,000 was lost by the shoelacks and newsboys and apple stand women, the poorest classes in the whole community, who were mulcted and for any state of the fever, and him, I and mamma."

The little girl's heat the chilling repulsion her in so deep a sorrow and cheated in 10 years. in place of this postal currency it gave these people this honest silver coin. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party, in its financial policy is almost without a flaw; but if there is anythink I do feel a little ashamed of, it was the imposing of that.

the imposing of that. POSTAL CURRENCY

on the poor of this country; it was a thing we ought to have struggled against to the last degree, and we issued it in rather a mean way, because when it came back for repemption, if it was illegible, they would not redeem it all; and when a piece was torn out of it they would a piece was forn out of it they would make the person who came for redemption allow a certain proportion, according to the amount that was lost. I have often thought when coming into the Treasury of the United States, into that colossal building at Washington, that would be an honor to any country, into that great room one of the finest specimens of archroom, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the world, which makes a man proud to belong to the country that man proud to belong to the country that owns it. [Applause.] I have often thought what a splendid spectacle it was to see the Treasurer of the United States then, under that fretted dome, beside those gilded columns, across that marble counter, holding converse with a boot-black to determine how much should be deducted from a five cent piece of scrir before the United States should redeem

before the United States should redeem
it. [Laughter and applause.] That is a
spectacle that ought to make any American proud. [Laughter.
But the Republican party has done
away with this—with the inconveniences
arising from this currency. The whole
theory of the contraction of the currency,
from which I diverged Mr. Chairman. from which I diverged, Mr. Chairman, was a sham and a delusion. There was nothing of it whatever. Why should you in Michigan want paper money? Why should you in Michigan want anything else than

AN HONEST MONEY BASIS?

What are you dealing in? What does Michigan raise? It is engaged in raising oread and meat for the world. You raise hogs and cattle, and wheat and corn, and there never was a time, when paper money was at its lowest ebb and prices were nominally at their highest point, a barrel of beef or a bushel of wheat was sold in Michigan except on a gold basis. You cannot sell 1,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000 barrels of beef or pork to-day without knowing what the Liverpool or Lon-

is all it is; it is simply making believe you are getting more. Why, we are man-ufacturing immensely. Our exports are in excess of our imports; for the last year was \$263,000,000. The bonds of the United States have been coming home to such a degree that whereas a few years ago it was estimated that \$1,100,000,000 of our bonds were in Europe, there are to day not more than \$250,000,000. Of course coin has not yet begun to flow toward us, for the reason that when two men have a long account together each passes in the due-bills that he has against the other, before either pays cash (laughter and applause), and Europe is sending back our due-bills. But the time is not far off when we will begin to receive cash. We went in debt to them for fan-cy shawls, and silks, and champagnes and thought we were rich, and we have been paying for it. And, now when we have been honestly at work and economizing we are getting our money back, and just as soon as the balance of trade has been in our favor for a few years longer, the debts we have owed will be paid, and the coin of Europe must be sent to us in return for the goods that we send, for the supplies that we furnish to all the world.

SPECIE PAYMENTS And now, gentlmen, in view of all this, they tell us we cannot maintain specie payments. Why, Mr. Chairman, it will take very positive legislation and very stringent measures to prevent this country having specie payments. try having specie payments. You cannot help it unless you have active legistion to postpone it and destroy it. The promise that the Greenback party holds out to you to-day is that their policy will be to prevent the people of this country enjoying gold and silver as their currency. enjoying gold and silver as their currency.

Now, I am an inflationist myself I am
the wildest kind of an inflationist. I believe in having the largest possible currency that we can maintain equal with
gold and silver. I have several times
heard Greenback orators quote Mr.
Alexander Hamilton, that the evils of a
contracted circulation, compared with Alexander Hamilton, that the evils of a contracted circulation, compared with the benefits of an enlarged one, were incalculable. I agree with that. But the Green had been supported by the contract of the c Garculable. Tagree with that. But the Greenbacker always stops quoting Hamilton just at that point. What Mr. Hamilton adds is: "But any people that attempt to maintain a paper currency not at par, or redeemable in coin, inflict upon themselves an unmeasured calamity." (Applause.) (Applause.)

But the greenbackers don't quote that. Now we are able to inflate this currency sow we are able to innate this currency \$500,000,000, in five years in coin. I am in favor of doing it. (Applause.) We want all the coin we have, and we want all the paper that can be promptly redeemed in coin; (applause;) and the moment you have got more paper than you can redeem, you have got too much, and when you have what you can redeem. when you have what you can redeem, you have got just enough.

There was a touching little scene on one of our streets yesterday. A kindhearted lady was going to see a sick friend, when she saw a slender girl, dressed in mourning, advancing toward her. As the child came nearer, the lady recognized in her the daughter of a neighbor who had died the day before near the city. The little girl threw her arms about the lady, and, sobbing, cried.

"You aren't afraid of me, are you?" "No, my dear," was the soothing reply. "Everybody else is," said the poor

"They won't come near because papa died of the fever, and we were with

The little girl's heart was stung by the chilling repulsion which came to sorrow

-Shop-keeper to commercial traveler: "Can't give you an order; quite overstocked." Traveler; "Let me at east show you my samples." Shopkeeper: "Spare yourself the trouble I can't look at them." Traveler Traveler Then you will allow me to look at them myself? It is three weeks since I have seen them.

THE EYE OF THE FURNACEMAN.-An observer of the late eclipse from Kansas City, Kansas, made a curious discovery in regard to the peculiarity of the eyes of mill-heaters, whose daily work requires them to expose their eyes to the intense heat and light of the smelting furnaces. He tested the comparative power of the heaters' eyes in looking at the sun during the progress of the eclipse, with and without the use of a smoked glass, and in every case found that they could see the phenomenon in all its phases with the naked eye better than when it was shaded. Another peculiarity all agreed to—the image in the glass was upside down from what they saw with the naked eye, and they would describe many peculiarities of color which could not be seen by others with the aid of the

A rough answer turneth away a bore. -[Hackensack Republican.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR -Choice white, Medium
Low Grades,
WHEAT-Extra White
No. 1 white,
Amber, 4 25@4 35 2 85@3 25 92@ 94

Amber, (a)90
CORN-40(a)42c per bush,
OATS-24(a)25\frac{1}{2}.

BARLEY-\$1 00(a)2 25 per lu. for state.
RYF-45(a)48 per bush.
BEANS-Unpicked, \$1 00(a)1 25 per bush.
Picked, \$1 65(a)1 70.

BUTTER-Prime quality, 16(a)17c. Medium, 09(a)15c per b;
CHEESE-9(a)1 per b.
EGGS-Fresh 16(a)17c.
FRESH FRUITS-Apples \$1 00(a)150 per

FRESH FRUITS -Apples \$1 00@150 pe

bbl.
Pears 1 50@2 75per bu.
Grapes, 5@7 cts. per lb.
Grapes, 5@7 cts. per lb.
HAY—\$10 00@11 50 per ton.
HIDES—Green, 5@6c; cured, 6@7½c.
HONEY—14@15c.
POTATOES—45 to 55c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$ 9 25 to 10 00,
Lard, 6½@7c; smoked hams.
11 to 12c; Shoulders, 6½ to 7c;
Bacon, 8c; extra mess beef
\$10 50per bbl.
SALT—Saginaw,95@1 per bbl; Onendaga bbl.

\$10 50per bbl.
SALT—Saginaw,95@1 per bbl; Onondaga
@ \$1 00; Syracuse dairy
50c per bush.
Wood— 3 00@6 00 per cord.

Pleasant Words.

Pleasant words never come amiss To the poor they give cheer, to the sorrowful comfort, to the happy greater happiness. Perhaps we are always careful to speak kindly to the poor, the sick, the aged; but are we always as ready to give a pleasant word to the rich, the gay, the apparently happy Do we not forget sometimes that there are diseases of the soul; that there is a hunger other than that for bread, a hunger of the heart? 'Tis true, we cannot always know who are the really destitute. It is only occasionally that we catch glimpses of our real fellowbeings. In some supreme moment of oy and pain the mantles of reserve are dropped and we come closer to each other, but as a general thing we are so hampered by custom, we are such slaves to conventionalities, that we are shut in from each other until our bodies become more truly than they need be, prison walls. Take a crowd of people in a parlor, or in a church; how is it possible to tell who among them is happy and who is sad? The heaviest hearts are often those which are hidden under velvet. The brightest eyes may be those which have been oftenest washed by tears. Yet it is here, in our own circle that we are apt to lose our belief in the power of pleasant words. We know that they are always welcome to us whether given by old or young, by high or low, but we frequently doubt our own ability to give plearure in the same way. We are sad ourselves perhaps, or we are weary and do not feel like talking. We say, those peo-ple will not care whether we speak to them or not, they will not notice if we do pass them without recognition. And we pass on. Have we any right to undervalue our own influence for good? We are commanded to love one another, and have we any way to show our love other than by friendly, loving words?-Free Press.

### Artemus Ward as a Practical Joker.

C. C. Ruthrauf, in October Scribner. Browne and Griswold, "the fat Conributor," were on newspaper work at the same time in Cleveland, and were very intimate friends. One day there came to the city a dramatic reader, a man of some note but of a very timid disposition. These two worthies in some manner discovered that he was a person easily to be imposed upon, and shortly after his arrival they paid him a visit. It was an early hour in the morning,-long after the man had retired,—and they found it difficult to arouse him. They told him they were editors, and wanted to hear him read before writing him up. They invited him to step into a hall adjoining the hotel and give them a specimen of his At first the man refused to go with them, but when they told him sternly that they were editors, and would crush him if he did not comply, he felt compelled to go. Nor would they allow him to put on his clothes, but forced him to go in night-dress to a cold and dreary hall, where they complacently smoked their cigars while they listened to him declaim, with chattering teeth and trembling voice for several hours. When they finally permitted him to go, they told him, by way of consolation, that they had always thirsted to hear a dramatic reader in night-dress, and that they were very much gratifihd with his performance.

tical joke. One of his maddest pranks was in New York City, in 1863. He had been at some benefit performance with Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour and at its conclusion he induced these to join him on a lark ly, they went to Bryant's property room, and each donned a complete suit of armor. Then they armed them-selves with broadswords, and in the still hours of the night went forth in search of defenseless citizens. Up and down the streets in grim array they marched, and whenever they found a man alone and unarmed, they would make him get down on his knees iand pray for mercy. Then, after having frightened him almost out of his senses, they would permit him to go on his way. Their fun, however, after a while was brought to an abrupt termination by the police who marched them off to the Tombs. They entered ficticious names; but the judge next morning recognized the culprits, and discharged them with an admonition.
On the same night they visited the house of Tom Jackson, who had just brought to this country the famous Swiss bell-ringers. In response to their violent ringing of the bell, Jackson came to an upper window, and not knowing who his visitors were, asked them in tones of thunder what they wanted.

Browne was a great lover of a prac-

"We want an engagement." said Browne, "we are the original bell-

Jackson then recognized them, and, appreciating the joke, invited them in.

What a pity we must stay in cities

The Golden Days.

these golden autumnal days. How we

envy the man that can be in the fields, or sculling his boat up the creeks or in the rivers that run between the hills; and even the engineers that roll along their winding way, with the great mountains on either side, or dash across the intervals and over the calm brooks not yet swollen to furious motion, on whose level surface the crimson leaves lie thick as stars at night in the blue sky. Days of death? Autumn days are not that. They are days of life, when nature stands like a man in his prime, or a woman when she has come to the fullness of her charms. And then the silences of autumn days! Sit on a hillside and look at the valley that stretches beneath you. It is mid-day The cattle stand grouped in the meadow full fed from the rich aftermath. There are no reapers in the field, —no clattering noise of farm machinery no hurrying of teams and men, -but every lot is empty, filled from fence to fence with lush sunshine, amid which

the cattle stand dreamily. The cloud overhead stands still; for the shadow

beneath is motionless. The leaves

zigzag downward in slowest movement or fall in indolent spirals. Nature is drowsy with haze. She has come to her indolent mood, as if after the toil of growth she would enjoy the couch, the odor and the sunshine she has so well earned.

Then the smoke in the air, whence comes it? There are no fires; even the chimney tops in the morning show it by the blue filament from the seasoned wood underneath. And yet the air is dusky like a creole. Nature has the color of a brunette when flushed. And the perfumes, -the rank odors of the newly-plowed fields,—are spiritualized. The sod no longer sweats. The falling leaves fan out the fragrance now, and the waving grass, from which the earthiness is passing, waves the delicate traces onward. Ah! the golden days! -Golden Rule.

### Book and Job Printing

BUSINESS CARDS, NOTE AND LETTER HEADS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS,

BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS

POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

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-PRESENTS OF-

Glassware, Lamps, Casters,

Vases, etc.

Given to purchasers of Tea and Coffee. Ex amine our Goods and Prices. Teastrom 25 cts., Coffees

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SPLENDID 50 cent TEA

One trial will prove our goods as cheap and good as any in the city; besides, you get a handsome present with each pound of 50ct Tea or 23ct Coffee purchased. Opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. R. RANKIN.

Cracked Wheat.

### Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal

ESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs. Oat Meal, Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, con taining  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

# Spencer Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line

### First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams10	Cents.
Shoulders 8	Cents.
Dried Beef	Cents.
Breakfast Bacon10	Cents.
726-737	

-Col. Lee is painting his house on Hu-

-The Review Club is getting ready for winter work.

-Light Guard Hall is engaged for every night next week.

The interior of the Catholic church is undergoing repairs.

—Capt. Allen and Rev. Mr. Washburn will address the Reform Club Sunday afterarticles must be brief.

has shipped four cars of apples to Omaha, and one car to Louisville, Ky.

en by the Red Ribbon Club will take place

The good people of Saline ought to feel proud of the new and beautiful houses

tion of the original term of enlistment, which celebration will take place at Christ--The Light Guards have appointed a

committee to arrange for the purchase or committee to arrange for the purchase or renting of a piece of ground on which to build a hall. We suggest the site of the political phalanx to drive this dreadful

ment. All are invited.

-We have received the October number of the Aquæ Gloria, a little paper published at the Elmira Water Cure. The colony of Ypsilantians, usually large during the summer, has now dwindled to one, -Miss A. L. Compton. The patients during September numbered sixty.

Office, Oct. 24: Augustus Foster, Thomas Wishart Gleason, Wm. P. Hayiland, Mrs. B. Hodgkinson, J. M. Howell, Wm. Hourd, and the modern rumseller so striking as to Oscar Parker, Beattie Sittlington, John Simpson, Jacob Warner, Wallie Walsh, Catherine Wallace.

election of officers next Monday evening. upon a basis which God can approve and After this item of business is through with, good men rejoice in and conscientiously After this item of business is through with, Rev. Mr. Boyden will favor the lodge with some interesting reminiscences of early temperance workers. Let all members prayers. Now is the sifting time, and all prayers.

more & Co., Louisville, Ky. With the approach of cold weather the apples for the southern markets are fast beginning to move. Mr. Ainsworth has also shipped his first car of new oats to Boston. Oats are of an inferior quality this year.

bers, and those in favor of disbanding and selling out found a strong opposition; and when a vote was taken it was unanimously prevent the supply. Must begin more earnagreed that Phœnix Lodge should hold its estly and zealously with the youth, and in charter for one year more at least. Brother charter for one year more at least. Brother drunkenness become a myth. Prof. Esta-brook eloquently enforced the same idea. of Ypsilanti Lodge, were down and gave the L. Davis from Ann Arbor gave an intermembers some good, encouraging, and brotherly advice, expressing their hope that an early period in this city, and how he came to be President of the first total ab-Phoenix Lodge would be as prosperous in stinence society. the future as it had been in the past. Oct. 22, 1878.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Norman W. Batchelder, of Albany, N. Y., is spending a few days in Ypsilanti. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dunning, of Detroit, are expected to spend Sunday in this

Mrs. Henry Cheever, of Detroit, is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Buckbee.

Professor Bellows has been conducting the teachers' institute at Corunna during the past week.

Mr. A. T. Batwell is connected with the electrotyping department of the Free Press, and is also doing duty as night reporter.

Miss Freeman has resigned her position as teacher in the Normal, on account of ill health. Her place is filled temporarily by Miss A. Putnam.

Mrs. C. R. Pattison represented the Ypsilanti Women's Christian Temperance Union I Am." at the Chelsea Convention, on Wednesday and Thursday last.

city, on Monday of the present week.

Among the paintings by Michigan artists, which are now on exhibition at Angell's, in Detroit, are several portraits and studies by Mr. J. K. Trego, and a number of studies of animals by Master W. T.

Trego.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIES.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION as earthing, caustic manner, the reply of a certain candidate for Attorney-General who, when interviewed, said, "I am not for or against temperance, —train on neither side." Also pulverized Murray's last speech here, a plea

Ladies' Library Association for the rumseller, and doing more damage than all his other utterances did good. He

Mendelssohn QUINTETTE CLUB

CORRESPONDENCE. All contributions concerning local affairs will be velcomed to this column. The Editor is not responsible for any opinions expressed in correspondence. To secure attention the

Tuesday Evening Next

at Samson's Hall, on Thursday evening hall, are streets where family after family is ruined or rendered miserable by this one cause' (intemperance). And then he asks the significant question: 'How long will our Legislature still refuse to interfere?' which adorn the eastern outskirts of their village.

It is the opinion of your committee that they will refuse to interfere to any considerable extent until the temperance people The Light Guards have begun pre-of Michigan cease to hold their temperance principles subservient to their political parparations for the celebration of the expiraprinciples subservient to their political party prejudices. As long as they continue to support with their ballots political parties that dare not say in their platforms before election that they are in favor of prohibition, we shall not be likely to receive prohibition after election. God grant that the

GOOD TEMPLAR.

YPSILANTI REFORM CLUB-A THREE-WEEKS RECORD.

Edutor Commercial: The audience at Light Guard Hall had a feast of fat things Sunday afternoon Oct. 6. Prof. Estabrook giving a brief speech, the very best I have listened to during the entire red ribbon -Letters remaining uncalled-for in Post movement. He took for his theme the victim among thieves on the road to Jericho, the character of the thieves—and made the scar Parker, Beattie Sittlington, John impson, Jacob Warner, Wallie Walsh.

atherine Wallace.

—The Good Templars hold their quarterly extion of officers next Monday evening. aid, a reform that can bless and not entail temperance workers. Let all members prayers. Now is the sifting time, and all make it a point to be present.

The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, make it a point to be present.

—The paper business is on the increase.

Cornwells & Co., have orders enough to keep them busy until January, and have had to refuse four good contracts, one of the make of the unadulter at the banner of an unquestionable useful reform. This afternoon meeting does not come in contact with, or antage of Druggiess and skepticism, take the advice of Druggiess and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and useful reform. This afternoon meeting does not come in contact with, or antage of Druggiess and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and useful reform. This afternoon meeting does not come in contact with, or antage of Druggiess and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and useful reform. This afternoon meeting does not come in contact with, or antage of Druggiess and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and useful reform. This afternoon meeting does not come in contact with, or antage of Druggies and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and useful reform.

every reform must have its high and ebb Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tette, tide. The red ribbon has shared the fate Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all From Rawsonville.—Editor Commercial:

Your correspondent went last Saturday evening to what he supposed would be the funeral of Phoenix Lodge, No. 691, I. O. of G. T., the meeting having been called by the trustees for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of disposing of the property of said lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members and those in fever of dispanding and lodge. The notice in your paper of last week called out many members are form means the building up of a manily and noble, a full rounded moral character. There has too much atfive years the supply would cease and

Again I urge every citizen to take hold of this great cause anew, build up the "red ribbon" movement upon a righteous basis, which while it promotes temperance entails no other mischievious influences. Good news to every friend of the cause: The club

and with manly pride, he said, "Thank God, I did; no intoxicating draught has passed my lips since Feb'y 24, 1877, when, with others, I stepped up to this platform and joined the Red Ribbon host." He gave an interesting account of the status of the temerance cause in Nova Scotia. "There is a prohibitory law on the statute books, and enforced, too. Law in Nova Scotia means business next to the fiat of the great I Am." He saw no drunkenness there. On the Atlantic Ocean there was a saloon on the statule window Glass, Plate the Atlantic Ocean there was a saloon on the boat, but he "observed closely and it and Thursday last.

Mr. J. W. Childs attended as an honorary member the Jackson Conference of the Congregational church, which met at Ann Arbor last week.

Mr. George F. Edwards, Republican candidate for member of the State Board of Education, made a visit to his home in this eity on Monday of the present week.

The boat, but he "observed closely and it was not patronized—the face of the man behind the bar was longer than this table." In Maine the law is enforced and upheld by all parties. The East is getting ahead of us in temperance reform—supplementing moral suasion with prohibition. He made a powerful plea for prohibition. His heart ached as he saw the boys fall victims to the open seleon and the wiles of its keepers.

AUSTRALIAN

BALMA

\*\*German Looking Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass Plates. The manufacturers, also agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass Plates. The manufacturers agents for Plate Glass Plates. The manufacturers agents for Plate Glass P open saloon and the wiles of its keepers.

would say to the rumseller, "You are engaged in a death-dealing business, and must and shall stop it!" Fraser has grown must and shall stop ut? Fraser has grown mightily in moral stamina and manhood since his reformation. In the early stage of the red ribbon movement, I pronounced Sam. Vaughan, the Daniel Webster of the cause, and my prediction has been fulfilled. He gave more than an exhortation—an able He gave more than an exhortation—an able and convincing speech. He also had kept the pledge since "that blessed hour when, in company with Fraser, Spoor, Miller and others, he signed the pledge. There was need of his doing so, for they were rapidly nearing the fatal malstrom that would have them in investigable wip." Since he bury them in irretrievable ruin." Since he put on the red ribbon he had made fortyarticles must be brief.

—"The eloquent Washtenaw orator" is the title that the Post and Tribune gives Capt. Allen.

—The Sentinel is the only paper in Washtenaw county that supports Col. Burleigh for State Senator.

—During the past week Mr. D. A. Wise has shipped four cars of apples to Omaha, The second of the series of parties givby the Red Ribbon Club will take place Samson's Hall, on Thursday evening xt.

"Bro. Bottomley (G. W. C. T.) in his report truly says: 'Here under the shadows of the great towers of our Houses of Legislature, and within bow-shot of this hall, are streets where family after family after family is mixed."

"Every class of reformers could here unite and find nothing to hurt their feelings or consciences. Now is the time for a mighty rally of all those who hate liquor drinking and the liquor trafic upon the single plank of temperance, unclogged and unfettered."

He also put in severy class of reformers could here unite and find nothing to hurt their feelings or consciences. Now is the time for a mighty rally of all those who hate liquor drinking and the liquor trafic upon the single plank of temperance, unclogged and unfettered." He also put in some sharp pleas for Prohibition, and in favor of sending men to Lansing who would see to it that, so far as human law could do so, the liquor trafic, as m Maine and Nova Scotia, be wiped out in Michigan. He "felt encouraged to press forward, and never felt stronger for the conflict in behalf of this glorious and no-ble cause," repeating in closing a timely temperance poem. Both these speeches enthused the audience to increased devotion enthused the audience to increased devotion to the temperance cause—to strike anew and strike hard wherever the foe can be possi-bly hit and hurt. It would be an injustice not to mention the great aid given to these not to mention the great aid given to these meetings by the large choir, embracing most of the best singers in the city. Miss Van Duzen plays the organ. The club is greatly indebted to Mr. Van Duzen in organizing this numerous choir of singers. Capt. Allen and Rev. Mr. Washburn are expected to address the club to-morrow. Reform boys and other friends, give proof of your advergage to the pledge and inold Bucklin House.

—It is expected that the social at Good
Templars' Hall, to-night, will be one of unThe ladies are going to pro
The ladies are going to pro-

FREE OF COST.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Con sumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New DISCOVERY will cure. For sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

A large proportion of the American peo-ple are to-day dying from the effects of then with the Evening News. The mills of the company will be enlarged next year.

Their present capacity is seven tons a day.

—During the week Mr. O. A. Ainsworth has shipped seven hundred barrels of apples west, and one car load to Overbacker, Gilmore of Co. Louisville Ky. With the approx of Co. Louisville Co. Co. Louisville Ky. With the approx of Co. Louisville Co. Co.

MRS. GOODING'S.

-A full line of-

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.

THE BEST ZEPHYRS, 15cts an ounce. GERMANTOWN YARN, 12cts an ounce ALL KINDS OF CARDBOARD, 10cts a sheet.

Call and examine stock.

news to every friend of the cause: The club is free from debt.

Oct. 20th.—John Spoor presiding. To the regret of the audience Mr. Samson did not put in an appearance. Mr. D. G. Frazer made a first-class practical speech. He gave an account of his stewardship while away from home. The boys might well query, "Did Fraser stick to his pledge when away from the gaze of his neighbors and fellow reformers?" Stretching himself up, and with manly pride, he said, "Thank God, I did: no intoxicating draught has passed styles are new and the prices cannot be

Wholesale and Retail. Window Glass, Plate Glass, Cut, Stained and Enameled Glass, French and German Looking Glass Plates. Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s and Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz (the original B. A. Fahnestock). Strictly pure White Lead. Money saved by buying direct from us. Write for prices. REID & HILL'S, Gwand 14 Corress St. Freet.

AUSTRALIAN BALM.

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CRECIT COURT FOR THE COINTY OF WASHENAW. IN CHANCERY. John Boyce and Heman Drury, Complainants, vs. Josse Winchell, Uriah D. Pettitt, Rebecca Winchell, Origh D. Pettitt, Rebecca Winchell, Oright D. Pettitt, Rebecca Winchell, Oright D. Pettitt, Rebecca Winchell, Oright D. Pettitt, Rebecca Winchell and Pamela Pettitt, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-first day of June, A D 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will selt at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county (said County Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county by order of the judge of said Courty on Monday, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain place or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Saline, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of the east half of the south east quarter of section twelve in town four south of range five east, beginning at a stake at the north east corner of land owned by Lewis T. Howard on section twelve; running thence south three degrees ten minutes west, ten (10) chains; thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and fifty links; thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and fifty links; thence south sixteen degrees eleven minutes east three chains and south sixteen degrees en minutes east nine chains and forty links to a stake; thence east three chains and sixty-six links to land owned by Horace F. Parsons; thence north along said Parsons west line to the centre of the road; thence east along the centre of the road to the west line of welinett's land; thence north along said Wennett's land to the mill pond; thence north along the said line and mill pond; to the centre of the road; thence as outh-westerly direct

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washte

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of washeaw, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Prosate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive,
examine and adjust all claims and demands of all perons against the estate of Hattie E. Mallory, late of
aid county deceased, hereby give notice that six
nonths from date are allowed, by order of said Prosate Court, for creditors to present their claims
gainst the estate of said deceased, and that they will
meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the City of
Ypsilanti, in said County, on Wednesday the 15th
day of January, and on Tuesday the 15th day of
April next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said
days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated October 15th, A. D. 1878.

HEMAN DRURY,
OTHNIEL G. LARUE,
762-766

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-STATE OF ASSAURANCE STATE AND ASSAURANCE STATE AND ASSAURANCE STATE AND ASSAURANCE AND ASSAURANC

aitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 11th lay of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that he devisees, legatees, and he is at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy)

Victory G. Dory, Puchate Register, 762-765 (A true copy) Judge of Probate William G. Doty, Probate Register. 762-765

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The CIRCUIT COURT-FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTERAW. IN CHANCERY.
Samuel Robbins, Complainant. vs. Phillip C. Edwards, Satles C. Edwards, Carrie Edwards, George Edwards, Elizabeth Edwards, Harrey Edwards, Angeline Edwards, Moses C. Edwards, Mary Edwards, and Jane Edwards, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county (said Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of York, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, namely: The south west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the south east quarter for section thirty-five (35) in township four (4) south of range six (6) east, excepting and reserving therefrom a parcel of land off the west side thereof heretofore deeded to Thomas Brayman, also reserving therefrom a parcel of into off the west side thereof heretofore deeded to Thomas Brayman, also reserving therefrom the arcel of the south end of the west half of the south east quarter deeded to Hiram Smith, Elijah Ellis, D. A. Woodard, J. E. Marvin, Byron Hobbs, J. M. Lawrence, Jake McKinsley and School District No. 1 (one.) of Milan.

Dated Sept. 14th, A. D. 1878.

FRANK EMERICK,

Albert Cranf.

ALBERT CRANF, Circuit Court Comm'r. Sol'r for Compl't. 755-761

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. IN CHANCERY. William M. Roberts, Complainantys. Eliza Martin and Addison Fletcher, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of the decree of this Court made and entered in this cause on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the county Clerk's office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, (said county Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county) on Monday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that piece or parcel of land situated and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the south line of the Chicago road at the north east corner of a lot of land contracted by Robert W. Hemphill to Henry M. Curtiss by a contract in writing, dated April 10th 1876; thence running easterly along the south line of said Chicago road to land of Maria C. Rowley; thence southerly along the west line of said Maria C. Rowley's land to the line between French claim's fine to the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line of the land so contracted to said Curtiss; and thence northerly along the east line o

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of April A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the eighth day of September A. D. 1876, at seven o'clock A. M., in liber 52 of mortgages on page 631, Benjamin Magraw and his wife Louisa Magraw duly mortgaged to Maria Fisk "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Augusta, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 16, in town 4 south, of range 7 east," the said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Maria Fisk to John B. Gillman by an instrument of assignment bearing date the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1877, at nine o'clock and 40 minutes A. M., in liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 369. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and twelve cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage; and the further sum of eight hundred dollars with interest thereon at seven per-cent annually from the 20th day of April 1878 is secured by, and will hereafte become due on said mortgage. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no proceeding, either at law or in equity, having been mistituded to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage premises at public wendue, to the highest bidder, at the main entrance door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw on Wednesday the 6th day of November A. mortgaged premises at puole vendue, to the high bidder, at the main entrance door of the Court H in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Wanaw, on Wednesday the 6th day of November 2, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, August 10th, 1878.

JOHN B, GILLMAN,

EDWARD P. ALLEN

FALL AND WINTER

# J. F. SANDERS

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Has now in Stock a more complete and better selected line of goods than was ever placed in Ypsilanti. One needs but to look through to realize the amount and variety of his Stock,

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THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL. A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in equipments than any other, and combining all the late improvements, with the old and tried qualities for which the

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A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainty—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in Thousands of Families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept, in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly Satisfactory, Reduced in price far down below all other machines. No extras to pay for, Each Machine is accompanied by a more complete outfit of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work (free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good quatities than those of double the price. Light and easy running, a child can use it. Strong and Durable never out of order. Rapid and certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Cams to wear out or make a noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understood in an hour. Makes the double thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric to leather, uses a Short, Straight, and Strong Needle, extra long, large, easily threaded Shuttle. With new Automatic Presion. Large Bob bins capable of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm, giving it many desired qualities, and great capacity for a wide range of work. It is the best machine in Principle and in Point of Construction. Use it once and you will use no other. Active agents wanted in this county to receive orders and deliver Machines. Extra inducements offered Clergymen, Teachers, Rusiness Men, &c. Illustrated Book, samples of work, with price list, &c., free. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed to any part of the world. Address STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., BRODWAY and CLINTON PLACE, New York.

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Be Sure to see the GARLAND before buying any other Coal Stove.